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THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

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FOREIGN.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, June 15.

SPAIN.

Mr. *Sheridan* rose and addressed the House, "Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour to which the late discussion has continued, I feel myself called on to prosecute the subject to which I have, on a former occasion, attracted the attention of the house. In these days of negociation, it is not wonderful a proposition should be made to postpone the present consideration. This proposal has come from a most respectable quarter, and has been supported by some most plausible arguments of my right honorable friend (Mr. Canning) had asked the Spanish noblemen, lately arrived to dine with him,) namely, that as those who now represented the independency of Spain were partaking of his hospitality, it would be better to permit them to pass their evening in his society, and under his immediate care, than compel him to detect them at the hospitable board. This certainly had some effect on me when I first heard it, but as I have since found my right hon. friend has dispatched a gallant general, (Sir A Wellesley,) to superintend the duties of the household, with his usual urbanity, I feel no longer any hesitation in proving a temporary inconvenience to my right hon. friend, by calling the attention of this house to the most important of all subjects at present for this country and for Europe collectively; hoping the gallant general will be equally successful in accomplishing the objects of his present mission as he may hereafter, be in the completion of an enterprise for which his peculiar and extraordinary talents seem not only to have marked him out, but to which the urgency of the times in which we live, and the judicious arrangements of ministers, have called him. When detached on that expedition, which is to prove the enthusiasm and spirit of the British government and British nation, I have no doubt his success will be no less conspicuous than that of his convival talents among the guests of my right hon. friend. Let me assure the house, that I have not come down this evening intending to lecture or advise the government of this country on the measures they may resort to for effecting their purpose; far from it; my province lies in a very short and confined compass. I have before stated that I had already consulted with my right hon. friend on most of the topics which would necessarily commit themselves with the present consideration, and here I must confess I think it rather odd a right honorable gentleman should be altogether so suspicious of the nature of my motion, as to be apprehensive, notwithstanding the privity of my right hon. friend, that there might be something dangerous lurking beneath it. On the other hand, I wish to apprise the house there exists no intention on my part to introduce a specific motion on this subject, in a form as shall exonerate ministers from all responsibility for the consequences of that line of conduct they may hereafter be induced to pursue. I admit, and with gratification and heartfelt pleasure there is nothing in my right hon. friend that is not amiable in his private life, and energetic and perfect in his public career, still I must say, there is no man more inclined to act upon his own conviction, and stand aloof for the opinions of others; perhaps his only fault is, that while he pursues his own determination with the most inflexible pertinacity, he is by no means inclined to grant equal tolerance to the action or opinions of others.—It must then appear I have twice mistaken; and hence placed in a most unpleasant dilemma; by a member of the ministry, as bringing forward a motion of mischievous tendency, by my honorable friend (Mr. Whitbread) as endeavoring to cover the ministry from the scrutiny of the public hereafter. It is the extreme of injustice on the part of my right hon. friend, to deny to any person differing with him in opinion, that tolerance which the worth and energy of his own feelings not unfrequently make it necessary he should demand at the hands of others. Nor can I express sufficiently my regret that any expectation should be excited, that I should so far prove myself destitute of either prudence or decorum, as to avowedly give vent to an intended lecture to his majesty's government, on the expediency or propriety of their acquiescence in any specific recommendation of mine. My intention is simple, my wishes are centered in the promotion of the public good. I propose to move a proposition in this house, for the purpose of engaging England heartily in the cause of the outraged and injured spaniards. I wish not however, to engage this country in any wild or mad speculating scheme for their interests. But this I must say, that since the period of the breaking out of the French revolution, there has been no such opportunity afforded to this country to check the portentous growth of the empire and strength of France, as at the present moment. Since the enthusiasm of Spain seems to have been excited against the unworthy treatment they have received, from one professing himself their ally and protector; since in Asturias the brave *indigenæ* of the soil have armed in defence of their independence and national character; the most happy result is to be expected from their resistance, should it be supported by a similar display of patriotism throughout Spain, and the co-operation of England. We know well what the brave Asturians have done, and can again do. Every thing is to be expected from this concurrence of propitious circumstances. It has been demanded, to what purpose has the present enquiry been instituted in parliament? If it was my intention to assist and co operate with ministers, why not have been content with making my representations to the executive government, and communicating with them in private? My plain answer is, that it is of the last importance to Spain, to this country, and the world, that the sentiments of the nation should be made known through its representatives in this house. It must have its due weight with all parties concerned. It will say that I rose disposed to give my right hon. friend all confidence in this as in other concerns. For one thing I must, in communicating my sentiments, stipulate, viz. that there be no giblet, no small petty measures resorted to, which must only betray the weakness and irresolution of the persons concerned, and serve to draw the nation over whose councils they preside, into disrepute, if not into contempt.

It is a melancholy truth, that there has been in England, for a considerable time, no cabinet which maintained with any degree of consistency any one solid point for the common good. While we have talked loudly of vindicating the liberty of Europe, the balance of power, and the general good, we have always been detected in some narrow scheme of selfish policy. Instead of striking at the heart of the evil, we are rubbing at the rhind. Not has a different conduct ever been recommended to the country, unless I except in the instance of my right hon. friend on my right, (we suppose Mr. Windham) and the illustrious Mr. Burke. When we called on Europe to assert her rights against French usurpation, we forget our principle, and were found filching for a sugar island, in the West Indies. With these principles of weak policy, I am avowedly at war. They are too flimsy not to be seen through by the weakest intellects. I wish this country should now act in a bold and dignified manner, or altogether desist from entering into the lists—No wish to effect our own purpose of natural advantage should interfere in the great question of the deliverance of Europe. I am not, I repeat it, a friend to any romantic scheme. We should, I admit, feel and prove the disposition of Spain. If the popular feeling be alive to their oppression and disgrace—if an enthusiastic glow in the cause of liberty and national grievances & independence prevail, how it should most undoubtedly be met by Great Britain with ardour and promptitude. Bonaparte has run a most victorious race, but he has hitherto had to contend with Princes destitute of ability, and Ministers devoid of all integrity—with people who had but just cause to wish for a revolution. He has yet to feel what it is to contend with an unanimous and injured people.—(*Hear! Hear!*) Whenever his Majesty's servants shall be inclined to come forward to their relief in this bold and manly way, I shall be as happy to render them any weak service in my power as were that best and most upright of statesmen (Mr. Fox) now at the head of affairs. 'Tis not in vain, I trust, this discussion should have taken place in Parliament—Our weakness and vacillation have made an unfavorable impression against us abroad.—The sanction of Parliamentary interference will arouse the slumbering confidence of Spain, it will energise her drooping frame, and to call forth the patriots of the nation with firmness in her defence. If they seek to strike a blow against the fell tyranny that oppresses them, it is of the utmost consequence that the sentiments of the public of Great Britain should be avowedly declared in the face of Europe.—I regret it should for a moment be supposed I should be a party against them in any public project of utility. I am above such a line of conduct; I cannot descend to dodge or watch them, in order to pounce on them when involved in intricacy or difficulties, through a zeal for the public service.—(*Hear! Hear!*) The poor Asturians have certainly claims to our regard and admiration, if not to our protection and support, by their late conduct and generous avowal of their resentment and hostility to the enslaver of their country. If it should be found unsafe to enter into the contest personally—if Spain should not rise in a congregated host to oppose the insidious usurper—these brave defenders of their country must sink into that grave which has already swallowed their liberty. If the spirit of resistance and enthusiasm do not extend like wild fire, tis all in vain, Spain must fall. To prevent any defalcation on our part is the object of my proposition, and happy will it be for us, for Spain, and the cause of almost hopeless Europe, if this evening's discussion shall have that effect. I shall conclude, sir, with moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that copies of all proclamations, whether published by the Spanish government, the French commander, or those acting now for the independent provinces of Spain, since the arrival of the French troops at Madrid, be laid before the house."

Mr. *Secry. Canning* supposed, from what had fallen from the right honorable gentleman, he had meant to convey an idea that the government was pledged to support the motion he had just made. This was altogether impossible; some of the papers had not even been officially communicated to government yet, and some of those persons also alluded to were not as yet known to be authorised. He feared not so much good was to be derived from the enquiry which had been set on foot, although he (Mr. C.) seemed to have promised himself so much advantage to his country and Europe collectively. He approved of the conduct pursued by him, in not checking any direct line of conduct, for his majesty's ministers to act upon. it would have been a rash and thankless office. The discussion he had perhaps created solely to draw forth the sentiments of ministry. They could not, he avowed, behold without anxiety and hope, the noble struggle in which Spain would perhaps be engaged. However, the issue was altogether uncertain—They wished to support and maintain the integrity of Spain, to give her aid and supplies; nor should it be found that at any period Great Britain would ever, while he partook of any share of power, consider Spain or any other country contending with France for its independence, as our enemy. There were three duties laid on ministers.—1st To direct our efforts to make head against our common enemy; 2d To consult on the best means of effecting this in the present instance on the part and for the interest of Spain; and lastly, To insure the protection and security of the British interests. These had been the points justly marked out by his right honorable friend, with so much ability and candor; but as their conduct must inevitably be regulated by circumstances, councils and the national feeling, he thought it only judicious in ministers not to bind themselves to any particular species of policy, by that, which all must under the present circumstances, conclude to be a most imprudent and rash avowal.

Mr. *Ponsonby*, professed his disinclination to discuss the motion of his right honorable friend (Mr. Sheridan. He could not see the good which could result from it, unless in the gratification which his right honorable friend must feel in the avowal of those patriotic sentiments that every man who knew him must acknowledge to have marked his political life.—(*Hear! Hear!*) What was to be expected to follow from the declaration of that house on the subject? Was it the application of the force of the country? That was in the power fully of the executive government. It was for them who were in possession of the actual relations in which Spain stood with respect to France, in consequence of the recent circumstances, to engage in such measures as the nature of their informa-

tion proved advisable. To the vote of credit desired by his majesty's government under the present appearances, he acceded with pleasure—Nothing further than that he should give them. It was the total of his confidence. He did not feel actuated by those motives to which his honorable friend alluded. He did not think of dodging an administration; but he still reserved to himself the power of withholding the delivery of his opinion until he had before him the means of information, with which he could deliver it with effect.

Mr. *Whitbread* considered himself called upon, by the notice which his right hon. friend (Mr. Sheridan) had bestowed on him in the exordium, to state his reasons for regretting that the present motion had been at all brought forward. He must in the first instance say, that his honorable friend had not dealt here with his wonted justice, when he charged him with a pertinacious attachment to his own opinions, and a want of tolerance to those from whom he differed. It was true, and surely it was not reprehensible, that he always felt it his duty to act upon those opinions which he conscientiously entertained. At least his right honorable friend could not find fault with him, in the circumstances to which he alluded, in as much as he had given him his vote on the one measure, and declared his acquiescence in the other. But of this he was aware, that the present was not the period, after what he had already heard discussed in that house, to assert, that he had a confidence in his majesty's ministers. Confidence he could not then give to men, the whole of whose political conduct, since their accession to office, he had felt it his duty to oppose. Upon the present motion he had no ground to change the opinion he had formerly expressed. On that occasion he recommended to his right hon. friend the propriety of not pressing it, because he considered it entirely and exclusively an executive measure, on which it was impossible for persons, without the necessary and adequate information, to give an opinion. It was then right to guard against any improper direction of the public feeling, to prevent even the effect which he was apprehensive might follow from the speech of his right hon. friend (Mr. Sheridan) who was certainly the master of the human passions, and who was well considered as the Timotheus of the state. However on the present occasion, he had certainly abstained from proceeding further than the particular merits of the motion which he had proposed. It would be more consistent with the dignity of the administration to have the right hon. secretary act upon his own proposition, and recommend the measure or motion himself to the house. If it was the wish to excite the enthusiasm of the country in behalf of Spain through that house, the impulse ought to proceed from those who were first in possession of the means of information, and next had the power of promptly affording the means of assistance.—And with respect to the people of Spain, it was not from what his right hon. friend might say, but from what ministers ought to do, that the Spanish nation would act upon the hope of our co-operation. He would go further, and contend, that it might lead to the destruction of that country, if what passed in the house operated as the ground for their hopes, without any expressed opinion of the king's government. It was therefore that he thought his right hon. friend had gone too far; but is saying so, he acquitted him of justifying the inference which the right honorable secretary had assumed from his speech, namely, that it promised a support to all the future measures of executive government—Surely, if ministers wished for the support of that house relative to their policy towards Spain, it was their duty openly to come down and ask for it. It certainly would be a more candid and manly method, than to seek for a colateral assistance by entrapping upon grounds of private friendship, the bold exertions of his right hon. friend—It was with some painful associations of memory that he had heard the right hon. secretary confounded with this motion the consideration of British. It reminded him of occurrences on which he could not reflect without pain. Whatever were the views or intentions of government, he sincerely trusted that in their conduct towards Spain, there would exist no influence of those mean, selfish, and paltry considerations, which had heretofore so lowered this country in the opinion of the world. The vote of credit it was his intention first to oppose, but that intention was changed in consequence of the altered state of our foreign relations. He was not unwilling to express his cordiality in any measure which was, under proper circumstances acted upon to assist the Spanish nation; at the same time he was convinced, that it was the duty of ministers to come down to that house as the first persons to propose it.

Mr. *Canning* rose to explain, that when he mentioned British objects, he fully felt that there could be no object so truly British as the success of the patriots of Spain against the galling oppression of the tyrant who endeavored to enslave them—no conquest so great as to rescue, from the overwhelming usurpation of France, the integrity of the Spanish nation in every portion of the world. (*Loud cries of Hear! Hear! Hear!*)

Mr. *Herbert* expressed a strong desire to avoid any measure which placed the consummation of peace at a more remote distance. (We were prevented from hearing the remainder of the honorable gentleman's observations, from the great noise that prevailed).

Lord Castlereagh observed, that whatever might be the decision of the house, or whatever the gentlemen on the opposite side may affect to think of the present motion, the country and the world could have but one opinion of the motives which alone induced the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) to bring it forward. He had on that night, as had on every great national occasion, dismissed from his expanded mind all party considerations, and merged political differences in the great duty he owed, and was always anxious to discharge, to his country. (Hear! Hear! Hear! from both sides of the house.) It would be to the honor of those who sat round him to profit by such an example, and to sacrifice, at least on such a question, the little objects of party interests and factious aggrandizement. Were they willing to shrink from any pledge which that country ought to afford to Spain, under the peculiar circumstances in which it was placed, and, in consistency with such an intention, were they induced to disown the distinguished character who made the motion. It surely was not correspondent with the feelings which ought at this moment to proceed from that house, to chill the hopes of Spain, by a useless remembrance of hostilities which had taken place on former occasions. And from whom did such observations proceed? From those who took care of the destinies of Europe at the back of South America, and established, for the rescue of mankind, a chain of military posts on the river Plata. The noble lord reviewed the expedition to Alexandria and Constantinople, and concluded by assuring the house, that ministers felt the present circumstances, and had a well grounded hope that it presented the opportunity of rescuing the civilized world from the cruel domination under which it suffered. With respect to the distinguished mover (Mr. Sheridan he was convinced, that however his honorable friends near him were inclined to throw more than cold water on him, the empire, and the world would still appreciate the sincerity of that disinterested patriotism which induced him to bring it forward.

Earl Temple regretted, first that the motion was brought forward; and next, the acrimonious manner in which it was discussed on both sides of the house. He was happy to have his apprehensions dissipated by the subsequent explanations of his right hon. friend (Mr. Canning.)

Mr. *Canning*, in explanation, impressed upon his friend (Earl Temple) that when he spoke of British objects and British exertions, he had no other consideration than the hope of supporting the general cause of the world, by affording assistance to those powers who bravely resisted against the thraldom of France, and by their hostility with that nation had the best claim to British support.

Mr. *Sheridan* did not not feel it necessary to reply. His object was to awaken the country to the opportunity, which, if the information from Spain was true, might lead to the rescue of Europe, and to the release of oppressed countries from the grasp of a ruthless conqueror. He had, however, no objection to withdraw his motion, convinced that much benefit must acrue even from the present discussion.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the motion to nominate a Legislative Council.

Mr. *Bullock* rose, and submitted the following Resolution to the House: "*Resolved*, That this House will, tomorrow nominate ten persons as Councillors, chosing two out of each County," which was seconded by Mr. *Smith*.

Mr. *Bullock* observed, that in submitting the resolution, he had availed himself of the earliest moment, to draw the attention of the House, to the *only* question before them; "whether they would, or would not, nominate a new Council?" That he understood a diversity of opinion existed in the House, on the subject; that it was necessary they should come to some decision; the Ordinance appeared to him, to be clear and explicit: it had expressly delegated to the Governor the power, "to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion, it might be deemed expedient;" that by his official communication, it appeared that the last General Assembly *had* been dissolved, of course it became the duty of that House to nominate ten persons, to the President of the United States, out of whom a new Council might be formed; and that if any objections should be made to the resolution, he would endeavor to answer them.

Mr. *Mead* objected most strenuously to the mode adopted by the gentleman from Claiborne, (Mr. *Bullock*.) He was opposed to the resolution—he wished a select committee to be appointed, who might have ample time to report in writing an answer to the Governor's communication, that they might state to the world, why they would not make a nomination, that their reasons, with all the authorities to be quoted on the subject, might be spread upon paper. He then referred to the proceedings of Congress, said it was always usual to have different committees appointed, to report on different parts of the President's Messages.

Mr. *Shields* took the same ground, and spoke at some length.

Mr. *Bullock* in reply, admitted, that it was usual in Congress, to refer Messages from the President to committees; The reason, he remarked, was obvious; communications from the President frequently embraced a great variety of distinct matter; whence it became necessary for the dispatch of public business, to refer the several subjects to distinct committees, in order that the whole might be acting upon at the same time. He presumed that there was but one question before that House; "whether they would, or would not, proceed to the nomination of a Council." If a committee were to be appointed for the purpose of taking the Governor's Communication into consideration, and to report in writing to the House, in the full and lengthy manner which gentlemen had spoken of, "who knows," he asked "how long we shall be detained here?" How would that House be employed, while the only object of their meeting should be referred to a select committee, who would retire from them to deliberate on the subject in a private room? Such a proceeding was calculated to procrastinate the session of that body; he was opposed to such a course, and wished, if gentlemen had any reasons to offer against the resolution before the House, that they would come out openly.

Mr. *Henry* was decidedly in favor of the resolution, but his indisposition prevented him from taking such an active part in the debates, as perhaps, he might otherwise have done, not being able to stand on the floor more than for a very few minutes together. He remarked, however, that they had called on the Governor for his Communication; by that Communication the House were informed that there was no Legislative Council; there is a resolution before the House arising out of the subject Objections he observed had been made to the mode proposed to be pursued. "As to myself" said he "I am indifferent about forms;—both the Communication and the question to which it has given rise, are perfectly plain and simple. I do not perceive the necessity of retiring into private committee: as there is an important constitutional question before the House, why not discuss it before the House?—We can decide upon it as readily in the present form as embraced by the resolution, as in any other shape—and, as well in open House, as in private committee. If there be an important question before the House, let them stump us here. I would as willingly give my reasons and hear that of others here as in any other place.

"But sir," said he "there is no constitutional question before us, on which we are competent to decide; the question is between the President and the Governor; it is our duty, in order to bring the matter regularly before the President, to nominate a Council; then, if he should think that the Governor, in dissolving the General Assembly, had not vacated the seats of the Council, he will say so; he will say, 'you have a Council already,' the question will be then decided—and consequently we shall have a Legislature. But nothing can be more futile, than for us to be debating on a subject, on which we have no power to adjudicate."

Mr. *Mead* had reasons for opposing the adoption of the resolution before the House; that House, he trusted, was not the passive instrument in the hands of the Governor, to obey his mandates; the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, he observed, had been long since done away.—"Although," said he, "the Governor has told this House, that it is necessary for us to nominate a Council; yet it is with us to determine whether we will do it or not." He declared, that the Governor and that House, were at points; that the Governor had "*impiously invaded the rights of this people*," and that he wished ample time for discussion. He asked what was a General Assembly?—He would "appeal to *a thing called an Ordinance*." (Here he read from the Ordinance, that part which relates to the powers of the Governor; and made many remarks to prove that a dissolution was no more than a temporary dispersion of the Members of that Body. He read,

also, from Morse's Geography the form of Government established in the British Provinces of the Upper and Lower Canadas; in which it is stated, that the Members of the Legislative Councils in those Provinces, hold their seats for life; unless forfeited by four years continual absence—or by swearing allegiance to a foreign power. He stated that the Governors of those Provinces, have the same powers which are delegated by the Ordinance, to the Governor of this Territory, but that they could not destroy the Councils.

Mr. *Mead* was clear in the belief, that it required the same power to destroy, that it did to create. He thought it the greatest possible absurdity, to imagine that the Governor, who holds his commission only for three years, should have the power to remove the Council, who hold theirs for five;—in fact they were, his superiors. Can the Governor, he asked, undo the sanctity of the President's Commissions? Should the House agree to make a nomination, they would in his opinion, give a sanction to the most unheard-of act of tyranny, ever committed in any Country. He declared that by the strong arm of power, the Governor had lopped off one branch of the Legislature; that he stood there to oppose the inordinate power of that man, and to protect the best rights of the people of this Territory.

Mr. *Shields* spoke also, at some length; took much the same ground, and supported it very nearly in the manner of Mr. *Mead*.

Mr. *Smith* was decidedly in favor of the resolution. That House he said, had not met there, for the purpose of trying the Governor; they were not the proper tribunal to investigate his official conduct; if the Governor had acted wrong, he was accountable to the President of the United States.—The gentleman last up he thought, had taken a very wide range; he was not disposed to follow them through Canada and Nova Scotia; but while he was up, and as our Honorable Delagate to Congress was present, he would state what that gentleman on his return to the Territory, had said to him on the subject of the dissolution, (Here Mr. S. stated the substance of a conversation which had taken place between Mr. *Poindexter* and himself, in which, Mr. P. had given it as his opinion, that the President would acquiesce in the conduct of the Governor, in dissolving the General Assembly.)

Mr. *Poindexter* being present, was called on, by the House, to inform them, if he knew what was th opinion of the President on the subject of the dissolution. He stated, in substance, that, owing to the infamous falsehoods, which had been communicated to the President, by the Governor and others, against himself, he had not been in the habit of conversing with him relatively to the conduct of the Governor; that while he was in Congress, he received a letter from the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, inclosing a copy of the Governors Message dissolving the General Assembly; that he immediately with a view of learning the President's opinion, informed him of that tyrannical act through a channel, which he had taken care to provide; that he was informed, by that person, that the President, *by his countenance*, expressed great surprise at the act, and said, "is it *possible* that the Governor will undertake to vacate my commissions?—But he supposed that, by the Ordinance, he had power." Mr. P. further stated, that Mr. *Smith* had been correct in his statement, respecting the conversation, which he had ascribed to them; and that he was yet of the opinion, that the President would sanction the conduct of the Governor. He went on to state, moreover, that he had waited on the Attorney General of the United States, had stated to him the conduct of the Governor, and that he had asked him, whether, under the Ordinance, he had the power to vacate the seats of the Legislative Council, or not;—that the Attorney General, after having examined the Ordinance very attentively, and every other act of Congress relating to the subject, gave it as his opinion, that a dissolution of the General Assembly, was only a temporary dispersion of its members, and that they could meet again at the legal time. Mr. P. further stated, that while at Congress, he had introduced a Bill to do away that part of the Ordinance, which gives to the Governors of Territories, the power to dissolve General Assemblies;—that this Bill was referred to a select committee, two of whom, Mr. Rowan, from Kentucky, and Gardenier of New-York, it was well known, were strongly attached to energetic governments; that they struck out the words "General Assembly," and inserted, "House of Representatives," in their stead, saying that the Governor never had possessed the power to vacate the seats of the Legislative Council, and that the power to dissolve the House of Representatives, was oppressive, and ought to be taken away.

Mr. *Shields* after some preliminary observations, declared that the Governor, "in dissolving the Council, had stretched the cords of the Constitution to *cracking*; that we ought to make a firm stand against this man's tyrannical conduct, and we shall get the Ordinance altered. The act of Congress of 1805," said he "has repealed that part of the Ordinance, which gave the Governor the power to prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly." He quoted Blackstone's Commentaries, and asked, "What is a dissolution?" Blackstone defines it to be "a civil death of the Parliament. It puts a final period to its existence."—But says he, does it put an end to the existence of the House of Lords? Or is it only a temporary dispersion of them? He contended that the latter was the only effect it produced; such also was the effect of the Governor's dissolution, on the Legislative Council; it could have no other. Mr. S. referred to Mr. *Poindexter's* testimony; said the opinion of the Attorne G neral was conclusive; and that he was the greatest legal character known in the United States. He made reference also, to the Constitution of Canada; and concluded with much strong invective against the Governor; asked, "Who is the Governor? is he not the agent of the President?" and declared that "he had no attachment to the interests of this Territory."

Mr. *Hunter* was hostile to the resolution, and made some remarks on the subject, which, not having been noted are not recollected.

Mr. *Mead* "was the Representative of a free and enlightened people; he would not give up his opinion to any man upon earth, not even to the President of the United States; the Governor had committed the most flagrant violation of the rights of the people of this Territory. (He here dwelt at great length, in most passionate invective, on the conduct of the Governor of the Territory.) He concluded by declaring, that "this House will not bow down in obedience to him nor to any other man; that as to the question, whether the President will acquiesce in his conduct or not, was altogether imaterial to him, for that he would not trust the President of the United States."

Mr. *Bullock*. The gentleman in opposition had lost entirely sight of the question before the House. He had heard scarcely any thing but the most virulent and bitter invective against the Chief Magistrate of our Country. One of the gentlemen had said that "the Governor had impiously invaded the rights of this people; that he and this House, were at points." But who asked Mr. B.) is to decide between them? Are we a tribunal competent even if he were guilty of misconduct) to decide on his guilt, and to remove him from office? surely not; he is accountable only to the President of the United States. The House had been told by Mr. *Poindexter*, that the President sanctions his conduct. But gentlemen say "they will not trust the President"—will they then seize on the reins of Government (here he was called to order) he proceeded, many respectable persons who were present had heard what had been said, and the inference was plain. But, said he, whether the Legislative Council be dissolved or not, was a question to be decided by the President; from him they received their commissions; by making a nomination the question would be brought fairly before him. If he refuse to commission the *new* nominaton, it would in effect be saying, that the seats of the *old* were not vacated; but if on the other hand, he should commission them, the question he presumed, would at once be settled. Why would that House attempt, to improperly to interfere in the decision of the question with the President, whether his commissions were vacated or not? Its decision rested with him and not with that House. But if there had been any doubt on the subject, the arguments and the authorities quoted by gentlemen opposed to the resolution, would have convinced him beyond the possibility of scepticism, that by the Ordinance, the Governor had the power of dissolving the General Assembly, and of thereby vacating the seats of the Council.

[*Mr. Bullock's Speech to be continued.*]

THE CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1808.

In the preceding columns will be found a short sketch of the debates in the House of Representatives, on the motion to nominate a Legislative Council, as taken by George Davis, Esq. We hope that the indulgent reader will pardon any typographical error he may perceive,

We have again to lament the non-arrival of the Eastern Mail; the cause of which we are entirely at a loss to account for, but suppose it takes place some where beyond Kentucky, as we find in some of the Kentucky papers the same complaint made.

MARRIED—On the 27th of September, by the Honorable Judge *Rodney* Dr. SAMUEL BROWN, of New Orleans, to Miss CATHERINE PERCY, of the Mississippi Territory.

Gen. *John Steele*, is appointed by the president of the U. S. collector of the port of Philadelphia, in the room of gen. *John Shee*, deceased.

Gen. *Wilkinson* arrived at Carlisle, on Tuesday last; and fixed his quarters at Mr. *Humrich's* Inn. (*Lancaster Journal.*)

DIED—At Belle Fontaine, at the mouth of the Missouri, on the 17th ult. *Thomas Hunt*, col. of the 1st regiment of infantry of the United States' army. (*Mis. Gaz*)

—On the 30th ult. in Fayette county, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. *Samuel Boone*, brother of Col. Daniel Boone. He was an early adventurer to the country. It was the year 1778 or 9, that he left the old states and sought an habitation in the Western wilds, amidst the savage foe, and the beasts of the forest. United in him were all the qualities that could make a man superior to earthly perplexities and adversity. In the hour of danger, he hunted the savage to avert the tomahawk from his family's heads; and scoured the woods to procure them food for subsistence. He had one son killed, and another wounded, by the Indians. He was a strict moralist, a patron of piety, an affectionate husband and kind father—he left a family to mourn their loss, and a numerous acquaintance, who lament his exit. [*Ken. Argus.*]

We understand that no less than five American brigs, all from Rhode-Island, went into the Navy-Yard this morning to be laid up in a dry dock. They were captured off Montaug Point some where near Tarpoline Cove, by the United States frigate Chesapeake, for contravening the embargo laws, and sent in for adjudication. It is hoped after this that the speculators in Rhode-Island will take the hint. [*N. Y. Ev. Post.*]

On Monday the 8th of August a trial of a new invented *Gun Carriage* for artillery of every size and description was exhibited at the navy-yard in the city of Washington, and we are happy to say that the good opinion formed by judges on sight of the model was fully justified, to the great satisfaction of all the spectators, among whom were several of the most experienced officers in the service of the United States. This carriage is admired for its simplicity; for the great savings in point of expence and of safety, and for the facility in practice, for which it is remarkable. Indeed it is the only one we have ever seen, that can make the barbett or complete covering battery as formidable to the enemy as those with exposing embrasures. The inventor, *Mr. James Hoban* of this city, and the secretary of the navy has great credit for his penetration and patronage in this instance.—*Nat. Intel.*

IMPORTANT SPANISH DOCUMENT.

[*Translation.*]

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE

With England, and Sweden her ally.

Published at Oviedo, June 20, 1808.

Ferdinand the 7th king of Spain, and in his royal name:

The supreme Junta of this principality declares a general peace with England, [illegible] the same time the closest alliance with [illegible] tion, which has with the greatest [illegible] offered all the succour and assistance that [illegible] have been asked of her—They also decl[illegible] peace with Sweden, and order that all o[illegible] ports should be open to the vessels of [illegible] tions, and that this royal resolution be com[illegible] municated to all the justices of this principality.

Wholesale Prices Current (in Dollars & Cents) at Natchez.

Carefully Corrected every week.

	From D.	C	To. D.	C.
Bacon lb.		15	18	
Beef, bbl	8		10	
Beans, bbl.	4		5	
Peach Brandy,		75	1	
Butter, lb.		25	Scarce.	
Candles, dipt,		20		
—— moulded,		37½		
Cordage, Kentucky, lb.		12 1-2	15	
—— Spun Yarn,				
Corn Meal, kiln dried,	3			
Cotton, lb		12	14	
—— Tennessee,				
Flour, Monongahela, s. f. bbl.		7	8	
—— Kentucky,	6			
Gin, Country, gal.		87½	1	
Hemp,				
Hog's Lard, lb.		12	1	
Pork,	15		18	
Potatoes, Irish,				
Sugar, Louisiana		12½	14	
—— Havanna		16	18	
Tallow,		18¾	25	
Tobacco, Kentucky, cwt.				
Twine lb.			50	
Wax, Bee's lb.		25		
Whiskey,		62 1-2	75	

GENERAL REMARK.—Prices nominal—no Sales.

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who are disposed to promote DANCING ASSEMBLIES for the ensuing season, will meet at Mr. Michie's Hotel on Monday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. October 5.

Pocket Book Found.

WAS picked up in the Old Field near Col. Claiborne's, an OLD POCKET BOOK, containing a variety of Bond, Notes and Accounts, with two Five Dollar Louisiana Bank Notes, Nos 891 and 1057 Also, Bills of Exchange. The owner may have it again by applying at this office, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

Natchez Oct 5.

To all whom it may Concern.

TAKE notice that I shall apply to our County Court to be holden for the County of Washington, (M T) on the first Monday in January next ensuing, for an allowance of my account against the estate of *John Linder, Sen* deceased, who was the executor of *John Linder, Jun* deceased. Given under my hand this first day of September, 1808.

John Mills,

Executor of John Linder, sen. deceased, who was the executor of John Linder, jun deceased.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the course races will commence on the second Wednesday, say the 9th November, next, and continue for three days, at Hoggatt's Turf, agreeably to a resolution of the Mississippi Jocky Club, at their last meeting. The races are to be conducted under the same rules and regulations as they were last year.

John Wood.

October 5.—3t *President of the Club.*

BY virtue of an act of the general assembly of the Mississippi Territory, entitled "An act to establish the site of justice for the county of Adams at the Town of Washington,' we the undersigned commissioners, being a majority of the commissioners appointed by said act, do hereby give notice that the Court house and Jail for said county, erected in said town are fit for occupation.

John Ellis,
John Bolls,
Pierson Lewis. } Commissioners.

NOTICE.

WANTED to hire for the term of one or more years, a Negro Boy, who understands taking care of horses, &c.—None need apply but such as can come well recommended. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Natchez, Sept. 28, 1808.

THE FIRST LOVE.

WHEN once the virtuous Maiden's heart
Is won, it never learns to rove,
Nor can the flattering tale of art
Seduce it from its virgin love.

Though chance may sever those who sigh,
Clasp'd in each other's arms to rest,
And force a lover from the eye,
It cannot force him from the breast.

There's nothing but the hand of death
The bosom's feeling can controul,
And stifle with the latest breath
The earliest passion of the soul.

OLNEY.

THE HUMORIST.

A painter employed in painting a West India ship in the river, was suspended on a stage under the ship's stern. The captain, who had just got into the boat along side, for the purpose of going ashore, ordered the boy to let go the painter, (that is, the rope which makes fast the boat)—the boy, who had never been at sea, and was ignorant of the term, ran instantly aft, and let go the ropes by which the stage was held. The captain surprised at the boy's delay, cried out, "You lazy dog, why don't you let go the painter?" The boy replied, "*It's gone Sir, pots and all.*"

MISCELLANY.

A MODE

By which a Deaf Man learnt to understand different sounds and words.

This man is 78 years of age, and had lost his hearing for 20 years, to such a degree that he could not hear a single word unless the were delivered in a very loud tone of voice. He was particularly grieved that he could not hear the sound of a harpsichord upon which his daughter played. The music teacher told him that he might enjoy that pleasure by applying one end of a thin stick on a pipe stem to the bottom of the harpsichord, and holding the other end against his teeth. By this means he heard the sound in the most distinct manner. He presumed, from this experiment, that he might contrive a mode of also distinguishing words and sentences. He had a speaking trumpet made, the small end of which he held in his upper teeth, while persons spoke at the wide part. this, however, had no effect. He then applied the other end to his upper teeth, and heperfectly understood words, spoken even in a low tone. He then tried with a thin stick and a pipe stem, and met with the same success. Finally, he took sticks or laths of different lengths, of about an inch in breadth and as thick as the back of a knife, and joined them to each other by tying them strongly, and he could distinctly hear words which were spoken at the extremity of them. On the foregoing the following observations were made

He could not hear words which were spoken close to his mouth, or within any thing placed in it, unless it touched his teeth, neither when the lips touched the stick, or when it was grasped in the hand. The words could not be heard unless when the lips were open and the stick supported upon a small number of points upon some hard body. When the stick was held fast between the teeth, the sounds were indistinctly heard. If it was applied to the lower teeth he could not hear at all. If applied to the teeth when closed, the sound was very feeble. When the tongue was in contact with the gums or teeth, he heard the words distinctly, and it was the same case when the mouth was filled with water. A silver wire produced no effect whatever. On the contrary, by applying the bottom of a cylindrical glass to his upper teeth, he could distinctly hear words spoken even in a low key, without the person touching the glass, but only speaking in the cavity. The same effect was produced when he held his mouth closed and his teeth apart; the glass being pressed strongly under his nose, and the person who spoke holding his teeth close to the glass. This phenomenon can be explained by the connection of the teeth and upper jaw bone with the interior of the ear and the effect is more powerful on those who have become deaf by accident, than upon those who are born in that situation.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS

Extract of a Sermon on Domestic Happiness.

BY THE REV. WM. JAY.

OH! what is so refreshing, so soothing, so satisfying, as the placid joys of HOME!

See the traveller—Does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved circle? The image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance, it quickens his dilligence; it makes him hail the hour in which he sees his purpose accomplished, and his face turned towards home; it communes with as he journeys and he hears the promise which causes him to hope—"Thou shall know also that thy tabernacle is in peace; and thou shalt visit thy habitation and not sin." Oh! the joyful re union of a divided family—the pleasures of a renewed intercourse and conversation after days of absence!

Behold the man of science—He drops the labor and painfulness of research—closes his volume—smoothes his wrinkled brow—leaves his study a dutiful bending himself stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes, and mingles with the diversions of his children.

"He will not blush that has a father's heart,
"To take his childish play, a childish part;
"But bend his sturdy back to any toy
"That touch takes pleasure in to please his boy."

Take the tradesman—What reconciles him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers? What rewards him for so many hours of tedious confinement? By and by the season of intercourse arrives; he will be embosomed in the caresses of his family; he will behold the desire of his eyes, and the children of his love, for whom he resigns his ease, and in their welfare and smiles he finds his recompence.

Yonder comes the laborer—He has borne the burthen and the heat of the day; the descending sun has released him from his toil; and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half way down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him. One he carries and the other he leads. The companion of his humble life, is ready to furnish him with his plain repast.

See! his toil worn countenance assumes an air of cheerfulness; his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats and is satisfied. The evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around the garden—enters again and retires to rest; and "the rest of a laboring man is sweet whether he eats little or much." Inhabitants of this lonely, lowly dwelling! who can be insensible to thy comfort? Peace be to this house!

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
"Their homely joys and destiny obscure,
"Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
"The short and simple annals of the poor."

How abandoned is that heart which bulges the tear of innocence, and is the cause, the fatal cause, of overwhelming the spotless soul, and plunging the yet unattained mind into a sea of sorrow and repentance! Though born to protect the fair, does not man act the part of a demon? First alluring by his temptations, and then triumphing in his victory; when villany gets the ascendency, it seldom leaves the wretch till it has thoroughly polluted him.

FLATTERY.

Flattery is never so agreeable as to our blind side. Commend a fool for his wit, or a knave for his honesty, and they will receive you into their bosoms.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber living on the river Amite, about two weeks since, a Negro Fellow named SAM, about forty-four or forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, pock marked, slim and light made, speaks slow and very deliberately; he took with him a considerable quantity of cloaths, among which, the following are the most remarkable, a blue great coat, a round about of yellow cassimere bound with blue;—he may still be lurking in the settlements, but will probably make for the states.

Any person delivering said runaway to me, or secure him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

John Berry.

Sept. 13, 1808. 3

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of Thomas West, near Greenville, (M. T.) on the first of August last, a SORREL MARE, about 14 hands high, four years old, no brands recollected. Any person delivering said mare to the subscriber near Greenville, or give such information that he may get her, shall receive the above reward.

Jacob S. Anderson.

September 21. tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Commons of the City of Natchez, on the 9th inst a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, about fifteen hands high, one hind foot and part of the other white, there is black spots in the white foot which may be easily noticed, one saddle spot recollected, and I believe a large kirl on the near side of his neck, bushy tail and hirly, Also, his mane is rinkled sned all round, big strong limbs, very short pasture joints, and very fat. Fifty dollars reward for the horse and thief if stolen.

Ashford Violet.

September 21. tf

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber about four weeks since, A BRIGHT MULATTO FELLOW, about 25 years of age, named BILL, of low stature, heavy built and bad countenance, he was brought down the river last spring by Joel Williams, of Kentucky, and will probably attempt to return as a free man. Any person apprehending him shall be liberally rewardd by

JOHN WOOD.

September 15th 1808, tf

WE certify that we have received a BAY HORSE, about 14 1 2 hands high, rising 9 years old with 1 white hind foot, taken up by capt. Thomas Ford, at his plantation, and valued said horse at eighty dollars, in pursuance of an order from Barton Hannon. Esq.

James Williams, } *Appraisers*
John Chotard, Sen. }

Second Creek, August 8. 3w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by Thomas Hinds, collector of general tax for the county of Jefferson, for the year 1807, will be sold to the highest bidder at the court house of said county, in the town of Greenville, on the 18th day of March 1809, so much of the several following tracts of land lying in the said county, as will satisfy and pay the several sums of money to them annexed, due from the owners of said lands, for the taxes for the aforesaid year 1807, with the costs and charges thereon: The owners of said lands being non residents of the Mississippi territory.

		Taxes.
Jacob Coppersmith	800 *acres*	20 *dollars.*
Samuel Flowers	900 *do.*	18 *do.*

Daniel Beasley,
Sheriff of Jefferson county.

August 9, tmzt

Mississippi Territory, } ss.
Claiborne County.

WHEREAS Martin Cooper, administrator of Samuel Halley, deceased, hath exhibited to the chief justice of the orphans court of said county, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts, as far as he can discover, by which it appears, that the same is insufficient to pay the said debts.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned or in any wise interested, to appear at the next county court to be held for said county, at the court house thereof, at the town of Port Gibson, on the second Monday in February next, to shew cause if any they can, why so much of the lands of the said deceased shall not be sold to pay the residue of the said debts.

By order of the Chief Justice.

John Patterson,
Register.

August 16, 1808. 3t

TUITION.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has taken the house next door to the Mayor's, where he proposes opening a SCHOOL, on Monday the 12th inst. for the instruction of youth, in READING, WRITING and ARITHMETIC.

Such persons as may be disposed to place their children under his care, may depend on his utmost exertions for their improvement, and that due and constant attention will be paid to their morals.

Six or eight children would be taken to board. Tuition two dollaars per month.—Board and lodging two dollars per week.

JACOB RICKHOW.

Natchez, Sept. 9, 1808. tf

TRAVELLERS' HALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick and White Frame Buildings, First south, between Front and Second Streets, NATCHEZ, where being abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of Travellers, he hopes from the style in which his house is kept, and by his unremitted exertions to please, to merit and receive a portion of Public Patronage.

Thomas M. Winn.

Natchez, August 14. tf

BY an order from *Thomas Hinds*, a justice of the peace of Jefferson County, we the subscribers have appraised a Bay Horse, taken up by *James Watson*, living eight miles from Greenville, on James' Creek, to eighty dollars, six years old past, a small star in his forehead, both hind feet white, the off one appears to have been gravelled, no brands perceivable.

(A copy.)

JAMES HYNUM, } Appraisers.
CHARES WATTS. }

August 10, 1808 3t

State of Tennessee, } May Term 1808.
Mero District.

Benjamin Smith, Complainant.
vs.
William Lurry & James Sneed. } *Defendants* } In Equity.

THIS day appeared the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Lurry one of the defendants, is an inhabitant of the Mississippi territory, whereby the ordinary process of this court cannot be served on him. Therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered by the court that publication be forthwith made three times in the Mississippi Messenger, published in the town of Natchez, commanding the said William to appear here on the second Monday in November next, then and there to answer the bill of the complainant, otherwise the same shall be taken for confessed against him.

A copy teste,

Bennet Searcy, C. M. C. E.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WINDSOR CHAIR MAKING BUSINESS, in the town of Gibson Port. He also makes COTTON and FLAX WHEELS, CHECK REELS, &c. &c. And intends keeping always on hand a supply of the above articles. He hopes that from his experience in business and constant attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

S. G. Mangum.

September 21. 3w—p1

HENRY M'NEIL,

BOOK BINDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has commenced business in the house occupied by J. W. Winn, & Co Printers, where gentlemen can have Blank Books of every description, on the shortest notice, and printed Books bound in the most elegant style, and on reasonable terms—He hopes by industry and attention to merit public patronage. July 6.

HALL & WRIGHT,

HAVE just opened a large and elegant assortment of MERCHANDISE, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. *John Wall & Co.* among which are the following articles;

Superfine Cloths & Cassimers,
Second Ditto. Do.
Fine & coarse Coatings,
Half thicks & Blankets,
Flannels assorted,
Merseilles do.
Plain and embossed Cambrick Muslins.
Ginghams assorted
An elegant assortment of Muslins suitable for ladies dresses.
Spanish robes &c.
Mantles,
Shawls assorted,
Handkerchiefs do.
Silk Velvets do
India Lutestring do.
Silk Gloves do.
Lace & Netting do.
Callicoes do.
Chintz do.
Ribbons do.
India Mutlins, do.
Checks do.
Irish & German Linneas do.

—ALSO,—

Hardware and Cutlery assorted,
Glass Ware do.
Ladies Shoes do.
Gentlemen's Shoes & Boots do.
Ladies Fashionable Bonnets.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or cotton, at cash price out of the present crop.

Sept. 14. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *John Glassburn*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence will not be given—And those having demands against said estate, are desired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for settlement.

Maria Millar.

August 31, 1808. tf

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

(Vol. I.) NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, PRINTED BY JOHN W. WINN & Co. (No. 15.)

Six Dollars per ann.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 18 8. [One half in advance.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.

I. IT shall be published weekly, on a sheet of the present size, at six dollars per annum—Three dollars always in advance.

II. Any person subscribing for a less time than one year, must pay the whole amount, for the time he subscribes, in advance.

III. Any person procuring ten subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall be entitled to the Chronicle during such advance.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS of no more length than breadth, inserted one time for one dollar, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters to the Editors must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office; and orders from a distance must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be attended to.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 10.

A considerable number of Spanish grandees are at Bayonne, & are or affect to be friendly to Napoleon. Among them are said to be prince Castel Franco, the duke del Parque, the duke of Ossuna, the marquis of Santa Croix, and the count of Santa Colonna, the duke del Infantado, Urquijo, and Cevallos.

We have from the Paris Moniteur the proceedings of the Spanish Junta at Bayonne, from its meeting on the 15th to its 3d sitting on the 21st of June.

At the first meeting on the 15th, the imperial decree, proclaiming Joseph king of Spain and of the Indies, was read, and the president made a speech explanatory of the purpose for which they were convened. After which they resolved to testify their homage and alliance to the king, whom Napoleon had given to reign over them. On the 17th they held their 2d sitting, and on the 18th they were admitted to an audience of king Joseph, to whom they presented a complimentary address, to which king Joseph made a suitable answer.

In the 3d sitting, on the 20th the plan of the new constitution was admitted to their consideration, and they began to discuss it on the 21st.

Their further proceedings are not yet known.

OFFICIAL DETAILS

Of what passed at Bayonne between their majesties the emperor and empress of the French, and the king and queen of Spain.

King Charles the IVth and queen Louisa arrived on the 27th at Burgos, where they were received with all the honor due to their rank—Marshal Bessieres having introduced the corps of French officers, their majesties expressed great satisfaction at seeing them.

The next day their majesties entered Vittoria, where general Verdier had the honor to introduce to them the corps of French officers. There happened to be in that town a detachment of the life guards that had accompanied the Prince of Asturias.—Those guards had as usual, taken possession of the palace that their majesties were to occupy. As soon as the king perceived them, he said to them, "Suffer me to request you to leave my palace. You betrayed all your duties at Aranjuez. I do not want your services, nor would I accept them?" The life guards were obliged to retire. It is asserted that when the king addressed them thus, he discovered a warmth and an energy, such as had never been observed in him. He requested the French general to give him a guard.

The gallant regiment of carrabineers had accompanied the king as far as Burgos. Those brave men, whose conduct was that of all good soldiers, constantly remained faithful to him.

On the 29th their majesties slept at Totola. General Lasalle had the honor to introduce to them the corps of French officers.

Throughout the journey the king was most cordially received by the people. Those men alone, whom the intrigues of Aranjuez had stirred up, exhibited a picture of dejection and consternation.

On the 30th at noon, their majesties arrived at Irun, where general Lebrun, his majesty's aid-de-camp, delivered to them letters from the emperor. The prince of Neufchatel received them on their entrance into French territory.

At two o'clock their majesties entered within our walls. The garrison was under arms, and lined the streets. All the constituted authorities were on the glaces of the place. The citidel and the harbor fired a general salute—On their majesties arriving at the palace which had been prepared for them, the grand marshal Duroc introduced to them the emperor's officers, appointed to be in waiting on them.

Half an hour after this the emperor made a visit to their majesties. He stayed with them a very long time.

May 11. We here enjoy a spectacle the most extraordinary and impressive.

We behold at the same time their majesties the emperor and empress, the king and queen of Spain, the prince of Asturias, who but a few days ago bore the title of king; several Infantos, the prince of peace, several Spanish ministers, and a number of Spanish grandees.

The king and queen of Spain reside in the government palace; the prince of Asturias and the infanto don Carlos in the hotel d'intendance; their majesties the emperor and empress in the castle of Marrac; the ministers and the officers of their majesties' household in the vicinity of the town.

As soon as the cannon announced yesterday, the arrival of the king and queen of Spain, the prince of Asturias, and the infanto don Carlos went to meet them. On their majesties entering their palace, all the Spaniards who are here, performed the ceremony of kissing their hands, which is done kneeling. The French spectators who had that very day read the Gazette of Bayonne, and seen there the account of the events that had taken place at Aranjuez, and the kings protest, on beholding that unfortunate monarch, who arrived without retinue, guards or escort, receiving the homage of the very men who had all been concerned in the conspiracy of the month of March, sympathised in the painful sensations which were visible in the countenances of the king and queen. Their majesties addressed their discourse only to the court of Fuentes, whom chance had brought to Bayonne.

Fatigued with this ceremony their majesties retired to their apartments. The prince of Asturias attempted to follow them; the king stopped him and addressed him thus in Spanish:

"Prince have you not sufficiently outraged my grey hairs?"

These words appeared to produce on the prince the effect of a stroke of a thunderbolt, and struck confusion into the heart of every Spaniard who attended him, and with him retired.

Their majesties dressed to receive the emperor, who soon made them a visit. The interview was long and affecting. The king and queen related to the emperor the outrages they had endured for the space of a month, and the indignities to which they have been exposed. They expressed a bitter sense of the ingratitude of so many men whom they had loaded with favors, and manifested great contempt for the life guards, those base men who had betrayed them.

The king several times repeated these words—"Your majesty knows not what it is to have to complain of a son; that misfortune is the most grievous that can be suffered."

The emperor after having spent above an hour with their majesties, returned to the castle Marrac.

The king of Spain, from the fatigue of his journey and the pain of the gout appeared older than he is. He is accompanied only by a gentleman usher, and a col. of Carabineers who had been removed from office by one of the first acts of the administration of the prince of Asturias, and now performs the function of captain of the guards.—The emperor has attached to the service of their majesties his aid-de-camp general, Reille, as governor of the palace, Messrs. Dumanoir and de Barol, as chamberlains, and M. d'Oudenard as gentleman usher.

Their Majesties the king and queen of Spain dined this day at Marrac with their majesties the emperor and empress.

CADIZ June 14.

Last night notice was given to the French squadron that a battery of 30 thirty six pounders and eight 24 pounders, was within half cannon shot, ready to fire in case of the squadron's refusing to surrender. At 7 o'clock in the morning, the signal for a general fire was given from the ship Prince of Asturias; the squadron surrendered at eight o'clock The officers were determined to defend themselves to the last; but the ships companies rose and forced the flag to be struck.—Our admiral then went on board the French admiral's ship, and conducted the commander on board his own. The ships companies were taken into a great number of boats which had been prepared to give assistance to such as might have fallen into the sea in case of a fight. The whole day was spent in transporting the sailors to the towers in the Carraca, and the marines to Pontale. The officers have been put on board a vessel fitted up for their reception. The French ships being taken possession of, were manned with Spanish crews.

The British Parliament have voted 36,000l. to gen. Martin, for losses sustained by him in Virginia, as the representative of Lord Fairfax.

By a French imperial decree of the 21st May, the exportation of cotton and cotton yarn is prohibited until further orders.

BRITISH NAVY.

By the British returns, corrected to the first of June, there appears to be—at sea, 99 sail of the line, 14 from 50 to 44, 124 frigates, and 332 smaller vessels. The total number of ships in commission, amounts to 154 sail of the line, 25 from 50 to 44, 174 frigates, 229 sloops, and 218 gun brigs, &c. There are also, in ordinary, and repairing for service. 53 sail of the line and 50 sail of the line building—making a grand total of 257 sail of the line.

The Spanish navy consists of 53 sail of the line and 31 frigates, exclusive of what may have been built since 1795.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

THE SITUATION OF SPAIN.

There has been perhaps no scene in that melancholy drama, which has so long agitated the curiosity of Europe, fraught with more incidents of real calamity and substantial regret, than that which has lately been rehearsed in the kingdom of Spain.

When a nation is subdued by conquest, or passed submissively under a foreign yoke, the spectators may feel, as the circumstances of the case give to a quality to the act, a mixture either of sorrow or contempt, but when we behold a crown wrested from an ancient line of princes by a course of stratagem and fraud the most foul and unnatural—and a nation swindled out of her independence, by contrivances which have not even the ordinary splendour of the crimes of a conqueror, and which, but for their abounding cruelty, we should assign to the lowest class of mankind, there is a complication of feeling in every generous bosom, which we know not how to express

The crimes of the French emperor and his counsellors, whatever are real and imputed, fade away before the enormity of his present guilt towards Spain.

If not worthy the name of an ally, Spain has been to France a faithful vassal—She has neither grudged nor disputed her servitude—Neither in the prosperous nor adverse fortune of France was there any vacillation in her conduct:—she had chained herself to the oar, and flowed down with the stream. One would have thought that the steadiness of this adherance would have procured for her safety if not respect. But no? As she has been more submissive, so has her fate been more cruel, her fall more degrading, than that of any other of the powers conquered by France. Austria was suffered to collect and recompose the scattered atoms of a broken force. There was no deposing an hereditary prince: no treason hatched in his palace:—no insurrection fostered among his subjects. He was left indeed, in a mournful and shattered dignity, but he was left respectable and safe. Prussia, who was most hated by France, as she well deserved, was disjointed but not destroyed. Her king (the greatest misfortune perhaps) was still continued to her! and the queen, her heroine, was left in security.—Russia was dismissed back to barbarism, ridiculous and contemptible, but entire: she had bartered her honor, but was suffered to keep her territory.—Bnt towards Spain no mercy has been shown. The means employed to destroy her were most signally ungrateful and cruel. Treason and parricide were the auxilliary crimes put in motion against her sovereign; rebellion and insurrection were encouraged amongst his people, and the road to her final subjugation has been cut out through the carnage and massacre of the most loyal of his subjects.

Having withdrawn her best troops, and immured them in some distant fortresses of Germany;—having encouraged a cowardly sycophant against the heir apparent and made him equally master of the person of the queen, and the power of the king, Napoleon, persuaded of his affection to his own interest, which must necessarily cease with the existence of Spain as an independant nation, changes his instruments, and pulls down his once favored upstart by means of his former rival.

Having destroyed the prince of peace, he excites the heir apparent to rebel against his father; and when this rebellion becomes successful and popular, he changes sides, and supports the cause of the rightful monarch

Thus alternately favoring and disgracing every party, and cutting up by the roots all public confidence in any, he throws the kingdom into such an unnatural ferment that his army seizes the pretext for marching into the capital;—and when he fears resistance,

from the old Castilian loyalty and valor, he plans an insurrection to put it down by a massacre.

Never, we believe, in the annals of history has a more atrocious hypocricy been exposed, nor foulier play practised for any other than this. His purpose and final aim are obvious to the most short sighted.—Having destroyed all respect and reverence for every public character in Spain that could aim at government, he paves the way for the entrance of a foreign sceptre.

Spain will soon become politically extinct and no longer exist but as an appendage of France. If not governed by the same monarch, she will pass into the same family, and a Bonaparte will reign on both sides of the Pyrenees.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 20.

We understand that several seizures have lately been made by the squadron on this station, for violation of the embargo laws.—On the 16th inst in Lake Borgne by No. 18 Lt. Reed, a lateen rigged Spanish boat with dry goods—at Point Coupee, a few days ago by No. 13, Lt. Alexis, a perogue—sugar soap and dry goods—on b. West Pass, by No. 14, Lt. Henley, the schooner Orlando, from Pensacola.—This last is the vessel which cleared out from Baltimore for this place in April last, proceeded to the Havanna and thence to Pensacola.

September 23.

We gave a few days ago a list of late seizures made by the Gun Boats on this station—since which time we understand that the following have been made; in lake Borgne, by Gun Boats No. 18, Lt. Reed, and No. 15, Lt. Merrill, a schooner laden with about 400 barrels flour, and a large perogue laden with flour and glass.

September 24.

We are informed that the small boats belonging to Gun Boats Nos 15 and 18, Lt. Reed and Merrill have seized on the plantation of Mde. Piernasse, several small deposits of flour, together with some negroes who were employed in taking it away—also a deposit of 92 barrels in one of her cut houses.

With pride and satisfaction we offer our readers the following address "To the Citizens of the U. States," *which we copy from the Richmond* Enquirer, *of the 16th of August. It speaks the sentiments of every sound hearted American—sentiments that ought to be engraved upon our hearts, and instilled into your children. We feel a sensation of exquisite pleasure, in finding at a time when most of what have been termed republican presses, have apostatized from principle, the Enquirer maintains its character of chastity and truth. Virginia may yet be called the "head quarters of correct principles." Let then an* AURORA, *an ycleped* AMERICAN *and a* MONITOR, *advocate the cause of Napoleon, and rail against Spanish exertions for Independence; and let the whole phalanx of federalism apologise for England, while we have papers like the Enquirer, the cause of our country will be supported, and correct principles ably defended.*

(Orleans Gaz.)

To the Citizens of the United States.

At this mighty crisis of our affairs, it behoves you to look to yourselves and to the means which may best promote the prosperity of your country.

You have nothing to expect from Europe. The two great powers, which rule that afflicted continent, are actuated by the most mischievous and malignant motives. To destroy each other, or to aggrandize themselves, are the only considerations which move their councils. For this, they trample on all the established laws of nations. For this, they rob, cheat and murder every unoffending nation. For this, the rights of neutrality are trodden down—the weak become a prey to their rapacity—the vilest means are employed for the accomplishment of their purposes—perfidy is substituted for friendship—perjury is consecrated—and all that was once held among the high and heroic sentiments of human nature, is despised and ridiculed as "an empty name."

From such sovereigns, what have you to expect? Is there any thing among ourselves that is to civilize the spirit of these despotic barbarians? Is there any peculiar charm in the name of American, that is to cause the British ministry to treat us better than the Danes, or the French emperor better than the Spaniards? Is it our liberty that these sovereigns will fall down to worship? Is it the simple unambitious spirit of our government, that they will strive to imitate?

What can you expect from England? This nation yet hates us, for having once been her colonies. Her blood-stained policy extends from the green fields of Ireland to the banks of the Ganges. In the midst of peace she stole the fleet of Denmark. Without the slightest provocation, she robs our vessels on the ocean, and is once more attempting to tax us without our own consent, by compelling even our native productions to pass through her ports and her custom houses.

You can expect nothing from France. The sly perfidy of her monarch towards Spain, his infamous attack upon her independence, his profligate ambition, are written on an imperishable record. "Let no such man be trusted." Let no such despot presume to rail against the partition of Poland, the murders of Ithamel, and of Prague, or the robbery of the Danish fleet.—The world will no longer hear of such hypocritical clamors from the lips of this man.—However, we may honestly differ about the prospects of the revolution of Spain, yet in one sentiment every impartial man must agree—Yes, gallant Spaniards, though your efforts may be in vain, it is impossible not to admire the spirit, which some of you have displayed; it is impossible not to lavish curses upon your oppressor.

Under such circumstances, every honest American has but one course to pursue. Let him support the government in the honorable and judicious measures which have preserved us from a war with these European madmen. Let him discard the mischievous feelings of French partizans or English tories, if he unfortunately has any. Let him cultivate the discipline of arms, wisdom in councils, and harmony in virtue Let him discard every feeling, but the feeling of the firm, good old American party. "Let there be no other wish amongst the citizens of this country, than to preserve our freedom, and no other rivalship, than who shall best deserve it."

(Reader, compare the foregoing article with the following execrable paragraph, from the Democratic Press.)

"I believe there is not a man in America, who does not belong to a FRENCH PARTY, or an English one." "I ACKNOWLEDGE I BELONG TO THE FORMER."

BOSTON, August 30.

The United States' frigate *Chesapeake*, Commodore DECATUR, anchored about 5 miles below the Light last night, from a cruize. The Chesapeake has taken no prizes since the 19th instant. We understand she put in for News, and will sail again this morning.

NEW-YORK, August 29.

A pamphlet we understand is now in the press, and will be published in a few days, containing the substance of a trial on a charge of bastardy, which took place lately in the mayor's Court, and which involves this curious question in physiology "Whether a *black man* can be the father of a *white child?*"

The arguments of counsel on both sides, and the opinions of professional men, who differed on the subject, are said to be uncommonly ingenious.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the motion to nominate a Legislative Council.

[Mr. Bullock's Speech concluded.]

It has been contended, said Mr. B. that the act of Congress of 1806, has repealed that part of the Ordinance which gives to the Governor, the power to prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly. He referred to the 8th section of that act, from which it had been read;—"That the General Assemby shall meet, at least, once in every year and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different day; *provided the Governor shall have power, on extraordinary occasions, to convene the General Assembly.*"—"Now," said he, "there is nothing in this section which repeals the power vested in the Governor by the Ordinance. It is, in reality, a further confirmation of the power to *convene*, but surely does not take away that of *proroguering* and *dissolving*." He thought that such a forced construction of the Law, would go directly to render three fourths of the Laws which have existence in our Territory, a mere nulity; because they were passed during three different prorogued sessions. It had been said, that a dissolution "was the civil death of the *Parliament*, that it put a final period to its existence." This he observed, was all that had been contended for; but the House of Lords, gentlemen say, is not thereby dissolved. Do the Legislative Council, he would ask, hold their offices by tenures, similar to those of the nobility of Great Britain? Are they to be supported by hereditary right and on Monarchical principles? Such doctrines did not apply to the principles of our Government. In England the House of Lords were the great hereditary Counsellors of the Crown, are coeval with it, and can only lose their political existence, when, in great revolutions, Kings and Nobles are stript of their honors, and all the powers of Government revert to their original source, the people. Was that the case with the Legislative Council of our Territory? Or are they not appointed for a term only of five years, and liable to be removed at any time, at the will of the President? Yet gentlemen contend for the privileges of these men with as great ardor, as though it were their hereditary right. Mr. B. said it had always been his opinion that a frequent return of the Representatives, to the mass of the people had been favorable to the preservation of liberty. By the dissolution of the General Assembly, the members had returned to the body of their fellow citizens. If they had been faithful to the public interest, they would be again nominated, but if otherwise, surely they ought not.

But if (asked Mr. B.) any possible doubt could remain, on the question against which, gentlemen so strenuously contend, did not the testimony of Mr. *Poindexter*, completely remove them? Had he not introduced a bill into the House of Representatives of the United States, to take from the Governors of Territories the power of dissolving; thereby admitting that such power did exist. "But," continued he "to what length will the arguments of gentlemen lead us? We have no Legislature, nor can we have any, unless a nomination be made. If there be any doubts on the subject, if it be uncertain whether, in fact, the late Council be dissolved or not, why not refer it to the proper tribunal for decision, to the person from whom they held their commissions? Surely there never was a time when, in our country, a Legislature was more wanted than under existing circumstances. (Here Mr. B. referred to the embargo, and in a most nervous, animated, and persuasive manner represented the consequences which must result from the Territory's being without a Legislature, and urged the indispensible necessity of making the nomination.) He concluded by observing that no law whatever could be passed, however urgent the necessity unless a Legislature be formed—where he asked, will the question end?—Our territory already divided by party will be brought into the utmost anarchy and confusion. It would be in vain for gentlemen to attempt to palm the odium on the Governor; the people would say, and with truth, that from the conduct of that House, all those evils had resulted. He conjured gentlemen, by all the patriotism they profess, by all the interest they take in the protection of the rights, property and happiness of the people of the Territory, that they would join in the adoption of the resolution

THE CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1808.

There has been a fire at New York in which three persons were unfortunately burned to death, with a great loss of property.

It affords us pleasure to state, says the Charleston "Weekly Messenger," that the City of Charleston was never more healthy for the season than it is now. No case of Endemial Fever has as yet occurred, and from the favorable weather we have reason to hope that we shall be entirely exempt from this distressing calamity this year.

Mr. LOTHIAN, an eminent artist from Edinburgh, we are informed, is about to establish a Type-Foundery in the city of New-York. Report speaks highly in his favor.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

In the House of Representatives, September 19th, 1808.

On motion—Resolved, That the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, the Justices of the several County Courts, and the Justices of the Peace in this Territory, be requested to suspend Judicial proceedings in their respective courts, in such manner as they in their wisdom may think themselves authorised to prevent the issuing of executions pending the Embargo.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be signified by the Speaker of this House, and attested by the Clerk, and that the Speaker hand the same to each of the Printers in the City of Natchez, to be published three times in their papers.

FERDINAND L. CLAIBORNE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest,

BEVERLY R. GRAYSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the General Tax, for the county of Adams, having attended in the different districts through the county, for the purpose of receiving returns of taxable property for the year 1808, find there are many persons who have not attended, and if they examine the law on that subject, will find it absolutely necessary they should make a return of their property, on or before the first Monday in December next, otherwise a Double Tax cannot possibly be avoided.

I shall attend at *Mr. William M. Byrne's Hotel*, in the *City of Natchez*, on the *18th instant*, for the purpose of receiving the returns of *Capt. Perkin's District* and on the *19th instant* at *Mr. David Michie's Hotel*, in order to receive the returns from the *District* formerly *Capt. Voss's*, and perhaps it may be convenient for some of those persons who have not attended in the District where they reside, to offer their returns at one or either of those places.

P. Hoggatt,
Assessor and Collector of Adams County.

N. B A General Parade of the Militia of the county of Adams, is contemplated on the 21st inst. at the Town of Washington, where I shall attend, and am in hopes delinquents will avail themselves of that opportunity for making their returns. P. H.

Mississippi Jocky Club.

THE Members of the Jocky Club, are requested to meet at the house of Abraham De France, in the Town of Washington, on Saturday next, on business that particularly relates to the Club.

W. B. Shields,
Secretary and Treasurer.

October 11, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the territory between this and the 25th of November next, earnestly requests all those who have any claims, dues or demands against him, to present them for settlement. He also wishes those who are indebted to him, to avail themselves of this notice, being determined (should they fail doing so) to put their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

William T. Henderson.

Natchez, October 12. td

Wanted for immediate employment,

ON a Farm three miles from the City, a few YOUNG NEGROES, as Cotton Pickers.—Liberal wages will be given.—Enquire at the Office of the Chronicle.

October 11. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Jefferson County, to receive, examine and report claims against the estate of Asahel Oneal, deceased, will continue to receive such claims, at the House of Asa Searcy, in the town of Greenville, until the fourth Monday of the present month.

DAVID SNODGRASS,
ASA SEARCY,
JOSHUA DOWNS. } *Commissioners.*

October 12, td

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *John Glassburn*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence will not be given—And those having demands against said estate, are desired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for settlement.

Maria Millar.

August 31, 1808. tf

HENRY M'NEIL,
BOOK BINDER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has commenced business in the house occupied by W. Winn & Co Printers, where gentlemen can have blank Books of every description, on the shortest notice, and printed Books bound in the most elegant style, and on reasonable terms—He hopes by industry and attention to merit public patronage. July 6.

TUITION.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has taken the house next door to the Mayor's, where he proposes opening a SCHOOL, on Monday the 12th inst. for the instruction of youth, in READING, WRITING and ARITHMETIC.

Such persons as may be disposed to place their children under his care, may depend on his utmost exertions for their improvement, and that due and constant attention will be paid to their morals.

Six or eight children would be taken to board. Tuition two dollars per month.—Board and lodging two dollars per week.

JACOB RICKHOW.

Natchez, Sept. 9, 1808. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living on the river Amite, about two weeks since, a Negro Fellow named SAM, about forty four or forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, pock marked, slim and light made, speaks slow and very deliberately; he took with him a considerable quantity of cloaths, among which, the following are the most remarkable, a blue great coat, a round-about of yellow cassimere bound with blue;—he may still be lurking in the settlements, but will probably make for the states.

Any person delivering said runaway to me, or secure him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

John Berry.

Sept. 13. 1808. 3

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of Thomas West, near Greenville, (M. T.) on the first of August last, a SORREL MARE, about 14 hands high, four years old, no brands recollected. Any person delivering said mare to the subscriber near Greenville, or give such information that he may get her, shall receive the above reward.

Jacob S. Anderson.

September 21. tf.

WE certify that we have received a BAY HORSE, about 14 1 2 hands high, rising 9 years old with 1 white hind foot, taken up by capt. Thomas Ford, at his plantation, and valued said horse at eighty dollars, in pursuance of an order from Barton Hannon. Esq.

James Williams,
John Choiard, Sen. } *Appraisers*

Second Creek, August 8. 3w

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber about four weeks since, A BRIGHT MULATTO FELLOW, about 25 years of age, named BILL, of low statue, heavy built and bad countenance, he was brought down the river last spring by Joel Williams, of Kentucky, and will probably attempt to return as a free man. Any person appreheting him shall be liberally rewardd by

JOHN WOOD

September 15th 1808. tf

TRAVELLERS' HALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick and White Frame Buildings, First South, between Front and Second Streets, NATCHEZ where being abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of Travellers, he hopes from the style in which his house is kept, and by his unremitted exertions to please, to merit and receive a portion of Public Patronage.

Thomas M. Winn.

Natchez, August 14. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward

STRAYED or Stolen from the Commons of the City of Natchez, on the 9th inst a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about sixteen hands high, one hind foot and part of the other white, there is black spots in the white foot which may be easily noticed, one saddle spot recollected, and I believe a large kirl on the near side of his neck, bushy tail and kirly. Also, his mane is rinkled, shod all round, big strong limbs, very short pasture joints, and very fat. Fifty dollars reward for the horse and thief if stolen.

Ashford Violet.

September 21. tf.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by Thomas Hinds collector of general tax for the county of Jefferson, for the year 1807 will be sold to the highest bidder at the court house of said county, in the town of Greenville, on the 18th day of March 1809 so much of the several following tracts of land lying in the said county, as will satisfy and pay the several sums of money to them annexed, due from the owners of said lands for the taxes for the aforesaid year 1807 with the costs and charges thereon: The owners of said lands being non residents of the Mississippi territory.

		Taxes.
Jacob Cobbert b uilt	800 *acres*	20 *dollars.*
Samuel Flowers	900 *do.*	18 *do.*

Daniel Beasley,
Sheriff of Jefferson county.

August 9, trint

POSTSCRIPT.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

SUMMARY OF SPANISH NEWS,

By the Arcturus, from the Boston Gazette of Monday last

Latest from Spain.

On Saturday arrived the fast sailing ship Arcturus, Capt. Main, in 48 days from St. Sebastians Among the passengers in this ship, came P. R. Livingston, Esq. who is the bearer of several sets of dispatches from the French government to our own. Mr. Livingston reports, that a few days before he sailed, he was at Bayonne, where a private interview took place between the French Emperor and himself:—that on taking leave he was intrusted by the emperor, with a *verbal message* to the President of the United States; but which he was not now at liberty to communicate. It is understood, however, that the French decrees against neutral commerce, were not to be relaxed at present; of this we have ample evidence in the subjoined list of condemnations No American vessels had been released under Murat's decree.

The general complexion of affairs in Spain, is said by several of the passengers, to be highly flattering; that no doubts were entertained of the final success of the Spanish patriots;—that the armies were filling up with great alacrity; that arms and amunition were continually arriving, and the collected force, when arranged and supplied with military stores, would far exceed any force or body of men Bonaparte could bring against them; that at present the steps of the Spaniards were precautionary, although in every instance, where they have been brought into action, they have succeeded in repelling or destroying their enemies. The following summary presents a number of instances of their valour and intrepidity. It was furnished by one of the passengers in the Arcturus, and may be relied on as containing facts:—

All the provinces of Spain are in a state of revolt, and have actually declared war against France, except Guipusca, Biscay, Alava and Navarra—These being so near and immediately under the power of France, have not, as yet taken up arms; but only wait for a favorable moment to join in the common cause—having the same sentiments as the other provinces respecting France. However many of the inhabitants have gone to Saragosa, and all the soldiers of two regiments, which garrisoned that town with some of their officers have also deserted. This desertion was winked at by the Spanish commander. The French troops under Gen. Lefebre, who made repeated attacks, during 30 days on Sarragosa, were always beaten with great loss. The Spaniards fought, on those occasions, with unheard of bravery; and feel confident of success in their just cause. The annexed letter of Gen. Palafox, will shew the spirit which actuates the patriots of that brave people.

There is but little doubt that Gen. Dupont, with about 17,000 men, who passed the mountain of Sierra Morenna towards Seville and Cadiz, has been entirely defeated at Cordova and Andujar. Gen. Moncey, who went against Valencia, has also been defeated.

In consequence of the disasters of the French, a rendezvous of 17,000 men had been ordered at Burgos, and 3 or 4000 men (French) had abandoned Santendero, *after being in possession* of that town for some weeks. The French continued in possession of Madrid, when the Arcturus sailed, as well as Valadolid, Burgos Victoria, Pamrelluna, and St. Sebastians; but a considerable army from Galicia and Andalusia, was said to be marching towards Madrid. The Lieutenant King, Prince Murat, had returned to Bayonne, and had left Gen. Savary in his stead. The new created king, Joseph Bonaparte, with most of the Spanish *grandees*, and the delegates with the new constitution, a copy of which has been received by the Arcturus, had set out for Madrid; were at St. Sebastians on the 9th of July, where their reception was as cool as it possibly could be. Not a shout or cry in favor of the new king. Nothing was done but what the authorities were obliged to do. It was doubtful if he would reach Madrid under such unfavorable aspects. Most of the Spanish grandees did not hesitate to declare to their friends, that what they had done was forced on them, that they should, on the first occasion, join the patriots with their persons and property.

Polafox, the commander of the Spanish troops which took up arms against the French—is unmarried—about 32 years of age, youngest of three sons of a Marquis of that name, a family distinguished in the annals of Spain; he was a brigadier in the king's body guard, and went with the young king Ferdinand the VII to Bayonne, where, foreseeing what was to pass, escaped to Sarragossa in Arragon, his native town, and put himself at their head.

Although the citadel of Barcelona is in possession of the French; the province of Catalonia is mostly under arms, and have had several successful skirmishes.

There appears great mortality at Madrid among the French soldiers, as well as desertion to the Spanish side. The French officers have on various occasions, expressed their dislike and regret to march against the Spaniards, in so unjust a cause. Almost all the French troops, now in Spain and Portugal, supposed about 120,000, are young and of the last conscriptions, and let the issue be what it may, many cannot, in all calculations, return, or escape from slaughter. All the French at Oporto have, with the general, who is in the castle at Ferrol, surrendered to the Portuguese;—But Gen. Junot was at Lisbon at the last dates. All the proclamations of the Provinces are warm and spirited, declaring that the Spaniards war not against the French people, but against the Tyrant and Usurper.

Some days out from St. Sebastians, passed a convoy of 75 sail from Cork, with 10,000 troops on board, under Gen. Wellesley—was boarded and informed they were bound to join the Spaniards and Portuguese against Gen. Junot.

IMPORTANT.

This forenoon arrived, the British Packet Lord Hobart, Hamilton, in 53 days from Falmouth, via Halifax, 12 days from the latter port. From capt. Hamilton we learn, (says the New-York Evening Post) that a vessel had arrived at Pictou, a small port in the province of Halifax, in 24 days from Grenock, with intelligence that Russia had made a joint treaty of peace with Sweden and England; that the Spanish patriots had got possession of Madrid, and made the duke of Berg's wife, Madam Murat, a prisoner

The following extract of a letter, written by a gentleman in Halifax to his friend in this city, received by the packet, corroborates the above.

"HALIFAX, August 21.

"The latest news from Europe is very flattering. A vessel arrived at a small port in this province, in 24 days from England, which brings an account of the Swedes having made a very honorable peace with the Russians, and England also—That Sir John Moore was about to return with his troops. Every thing seems to operate against Bonaparte, which I hope will end in his entire overthrow ere long."

A passenger in the Arcturus informs, that Murat, the grand duke of Berg, had arrived at Bayonne, from Madrid, where he remained dangerously ill, having been stabbed in the breast.

We learn by the brig Troy, capt. Booth, from Campeachy, that the Spaniards on the Main had declared themselves in favor of Ferdinand VII. and at war with the French.

(New-York paper)

Accounts have been received in this city, via Havanna, which mention that the Turks have declared war against France, and that all Frenchmen have been ordered to quit the territories of the Grand Seignior. *(Ibid.)*

Letters from the consul general at Paris, dated 20th June last, state, that the Rising Sun, Aurora, America, Hope, and Thomas Jefferson, are condemned by the council of prizes.

(Ibid.)

Col. Gibbs, a passenger in the Arcturus, was informed, when in Paris, that an attack had been contemplated on the Austrian dominions before the disturbance in Spain: That Austria was more formidable than ever, and have organized a force of 400,000 men. *(Boston Repertory.)*

The Arcturus stopped at Fayal, and while there, a Portuguese 74. arrived on her way to England, from Brazils, and informed that Sir Sidney Smith was about proceeding with an allied army of British and Portuguese, against Buenos Ayres. *(Ibid)*

Gen. Miranda and Col. Burr are said to be in the English fleet bound from Ireland to the coast of Spain.—Captain Main of the Arcturus, on his passage to Boston passed through the fleet, and obtained this information from one of the vessels that boarded him. *(Ibid.)*

By a letter from Onondaga, it appears that the disturbances at Oswego begin to look serious. Forty men have marched from Mercellus to the aid of Mr. Burt, the collector. They are ordered out for three weeks. The only cannon at Oswego was stolen a few nights since, by some unknown persons, and nothing can be found of it; most probably it is sunk in the lake.

(Poulson's A. D. A.)

ORIGINAL.

For the Weekly Chronicle.

I SEND you a very faithful and in my modeſt opinion a very rich painting which I drew this morning of one of your acquaintance. I ſhould have gone on farther, but I tired my fancy by taking too lofty a bound at the firſt ſtart, and ſo was obliged to ſtop. You may try if you chooſe to gueſs the original—Every letter in the Lady's name is in one of the lines. O.

That her eyes are two diamonds in ivory ſet,
In coral her pearl teeth enclos'd—
Bluſhing lillies her cheeks are—her hair too of jet,
Are truths which no perſon I've ever ſeen yet
To deny would be juſtly diſpos'd.
But her breaſt is a ſnow-hill—where Love in a ſtart
Of paſſion once went, with his bow and his dart
To melt off the icicles hung on the heart—
And to warm it with fire he ſtroll'd;
Cupid ought to have ſtay'd
And not gone near the maid,
For he warm'd not her heart, but *he periſh'd with cold.*

SELECTED.

TRANSLATED FROM THE IRISH.

Saint Patrick, as in legends told,
Th morning being very cold,
In order to aſſuage the weather,
Collected bits of ice together;
Then gently breath'd upon the pyre,
Then ev'ry fragment blaz'd in fire.
Oh! if the Saint had been ſo kind,
As to have left the gift behind,
To ſuch a love-lorn wretch as me,
Who daily ſtruggles to be free.—
I'd be content—content with part—
I'd only aſk to *thaw* the heart
(T frozen heart) - Polly Roe,
With eyes of blue a b d of ſnow.

THE HUMORIST.

A Gentleman travelling on the road, ſeeing a man ſtanding at a door, aſked if he was maſter of the houſe? I don't know he replied, as my wife and I have juſt quarrelled; but I'll ſtep in and ſee. He returned and told the gentleman he was maſter; and pray what is your buſineſs? Only replied the gentleman, to direct me to the neareſt road to the next town,

BIOGRAPHY.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE
OF
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON.

Extracted from a late London publication, entitled "Public Characters of 1800....1801."

MR. JEFFERSON was born in Virginia, and is ſuppoſed to be ſomewhat turned of fifty. He is the ſon of a gentleman of that ſtate, the ſame who was joint commiſſioner with Col. Fry, for ſettling and extending the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, 1749.

He was educated in his native land, from which he never was abſent, until his ſervice demanded his reſidence at the court of Paris, whither he was ſent as an envoy.

Mr. Jefferſon is tall—of a ſlender make—freſh complexion—clear, penetrating eyes—hair inclining to red, and of a very modeſt and affable deportment. He was profeſſionally bred a lawyer, though born to an affluent fortune; yet the public demand for the exerciſe of his talents in a higher ſphere, left him but little time to diſplay his native eloquence as a Barriſter, nor was he of a turn to profit by the arts of ordinary practice. His country called him forward at a very early period, and promiſed herſelf, in his abilities, thoſe very important ends which have been ſo conſpicuouſly realiſed in whatever he has been engaged.

In private life, in his younger days, (the only days which fortune ſeems to have allotted to him for an uninterrupted ſocial intercourſe with the world) he was, in every circle, (and all of the firſt were competitors for his preſence,) its ornament, inſtructor, and pride. Cloſe application had ſupplied the want of many European advantages. Without neglecting the particular ſtudy to which his primary employments were devoted, Mr. Jefferſon found alſo ſufficient hours to attend to the politer acquirements. In theſe auxiliary accompliſhments, he attained a knowledge in drawing, geometry, geography, aſtronomy, natural philoſophy, and muſic, in which he was conſidered a proficient, nor was his information in hiſtory and ſtate affairs neglected for theſe endowments.

At an early age, he married a mild and amiable wife, the daughter of Mr. Wales, an eminent counſeller in Virginia; an affectionate partner, who unfortunately, no longer exiſts. The death of this lady, of courſe, devolved on him a more parental care, in the education of her two lovely daughters—they have been reared under his immediate inſpection, and have accompanied his diplomatic functions whitherſoever they have been directed.

It could not be expected that a man of ſuch qualifications, in a country which ſtood ſo much in need of them, could be ſuffered ſo long to remain in philoſophic retirement; man is not born for himſelf alone, and the vote of his conſtituents claimed his labors in the field of juriſprudence.

In the legiſlature of Virginia he became a diſtinguiſhed and uſeful member, and has left many traces on record, of ſufficient importance to indicate future greatneſs.

During the revolutionary period which ſeperated the United States from the mother country, we find him advancing to a ſtill more dignified ſtation; he was one of thoſe, in whoſe hands the people thought fit to confide the moſt material events of their political exiſtence and future happineſs. He was honored with the public confidence during its moſt important ſtruggles, and ſat two years in the famous Congreſs which brought about the Revolution, and which is now every where highly reſpected—In this Congreſs he ſuſtained a character, which will ſtand dignified to the end of time: A character, which can never better, perhaps, be expreſſed, than it already is by the pencil of Mr. Trumbull.

A greater example of unlimited confidence, than was evinced in the addreſs of his conſtituents, on the awful occaſion of this delegation, will, probably, never be recorded in hiſtory—"You aſſert that there is a fixed intention to invade our rights and privileges; we own that we do not ſee this clearly, but ſince you aſſure us that it is ſo, we believe the fact. We are about to take a dangerous ſtep, but we conſide in you, and are ready to ſupport you in any meaſure you ſhall think proper to adopt." To proceed in this paragraph, with feeble accounts of a man who ſhould be only mentioned to be revered, would be to offer inſult to ſuperior pens which have preceded, and merit a ſtigma for arrogance: The Duke of de Laincourt, to the character of an agriculturiſt, (which both he and the board of agriculture of England have beſtowed on Mr. Jefferſon) has added the following very beautiful and faithful picture:

"They muſt be very ignorant of the hiſtory of America, who know not that Mr. Jefferſon ſhared with George Waſhington, Franklin, S. Adams, Mr. Jay, and a few others, the toils and dangers of the revolution, in all its different ſtages; that in the famous Congreſs which guided and conſolidated it, he diſplayed a boldneſs and firmneſs of character—a fund of talents and knowledge, and a ſteadineſs of principles, which will hand down his name to poſterity and glory, and aſſure to him, forever, the reſpect and gratitude of all the friends of liberty. It was he, who, in the famous Congreſs, ſo reſpectable and ſo much reſpected, in that Congreſs ever inacceſſible to the ſeduction, fear, and apparent weakneſs of the people, propoſed the Declaration of Independence: It was he, who preſſed the deliberation on the ſubject, and carried it, bearing down the wary prudence of ſome of his colleagues, poſſeſſed of an equal ſhare of patriotiſm, but of leſs courage: It was he, who was charged with drawing up this maſter piece of dignified wiſdom and patriotic pride: It was he, who being afterwards appointed governor of Virginia, at the period of the invaſion of Arnold and Cornwallis, acquired a peculiar claim on the gratitude of his fellow-citizens: It was he, who, as the firſt ambaſſador of the United States in France, filled, at the momentous epocha, that diſtinguiſhed poſt, to the ſatisfaction of both nations. In fine, it was he, who, as a ſecretary of ſtate, in 1792, when the ridiculous and diſorganiſing pretenſions of Mr. Genet, and the lofty arrogance of the Britiſh miniſter, endeavored alternately to abuſe the political weakneſs of the United States, induced his government to ſpeak a noble and independent language, which would have done credit to the formidable power. The long correſpondence carried on with theſe two deſigning agents, would, from its juſt, profound, and able reaſoning, be alone ſufficient to confer on its author the reputation of an accompliſhed ſtateſman."

Here we muſt recur to a critical period in Mr. Jefferſon's civil adminiſtration. He was the ſecond governor in Virginia, under its renovated conſtitution; the ſucceſſor of that Patrick Henry, who was the ſucceſſor of Lord Dunmore, and who boldly held the reins of a yet untried ſyſtem.

At this arduous period, he had much to contend with; for he was not only the object of an open enemy in the field, but ſuſtained the inſidious artifice of an aſſaſſin like faction, who aſſailed his reputation in the dark, ever ready to ſtab it with a ſecret whiſper. Juſtice to this gentleman, demands a notice of ſome of the more overt attacks which were made on him, and which, though vague and looſe in themſelves, have been frequently recited by men ready enough to do him evil; it has been objected, that he abandoned the government of Virginia to its enemies, and ſought perſonal ſafety in his flight to the mountains; and that he refuſed to pay military claims in preference to thoſe of the civil liſt, during his adminiſtration of that government.

If the firſt of theſe looſe inſinuations is ſuppoſed to apply to the evacuation of the Virginia metropolis, an American officer, now preſent, was with him on the occaſion, and contradicts the fact. If to the ſecond viſit, when General Tarlton did himſelf the honor of paying to the deliberating councils of that country, the whole legiſlature muſt have been equally implicated: *Dum armes leges!* The propriety of his pecuniary appropriations, are perhaps, eaſily to be juſtified.

From the Albany Regiſter.

TRIBUTE TO MADISON.

After the conſtitution had got into operation, Mr. Madiſon was elected member of Congreſs from Virginia—Public buſineſs was at this time multifarious. Mr. Madiſon laboured hard and inceſſantly, but not always with ſucceſs. At the time the funding ſyſtem was pending, he introduced a motion providing that one half the ſums due each individual ſhould revert to the original holder, and the other half to the then holder. But this motion notwithſtanding the humane intentions of the mover, and its being ſupported by Mr. Madiſon himſelf, and the patriotic Gen. Jackſon of Georgia, was negatived.

This public act of Mr. Madiſon's, were it the only one of his life, is ſufficient to immortalize him. Knowing that an army devoted to the cauſe of liberty, had endured through a ſeven year's war, hunger, cold and almoſt famine, with ſcarcely a murmur; and relying for a remuneration for ſervices, on the *faith* of the country, had borne their hard fate with compoſure, his breaſt could not reſt at eaſe without an effort in their behalf.

Mr. Madiſon eaſily foreſaw that the funding ſyſtem, when adopted, would raiſe public ſecurities to par—he knew alſo, that not one fiftieth part of theſe ſecuriries were then held by the original proprietors, but had been bartered for a ſong, and were now in the hands of unprincipled ſpeculators. Thoſe ſpeculators had not, on an average, paid more than fifty cents on the pound. Had Mr. M's motion been adopted, the ſpeculators would have realized upwards of 100 per cent and the original holders would, after a lapſe of ſeven years, have received one half their dues. Its adoption would have exemplified a juſt government and a grateful country. I would be ſorry to accuſe, but I fear corruption had already crept—nay, had gained an aſcendancy in the walls of the American Senate. The ſurmiſe was, that there were too many holders of public ſecurities in the American legiſlature, and therefore Mr. Madiſon's motion was loſt. It will of courſe be inferred, that Mr. Madiſon is both a ſtateſman and a philanthropiſt.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the courſe races will commence on the ſecond Wedneſday, ſay the 9th November, next, and continue for three days, at Hoggatt's Turf, agreeably to a reſolution of the Miſſiſſippi Jocky Club, at their laſt meeting. The races are to be conducted under the ſame rules and regulations as they were laſt year.

John Wood.
October 5.—3t *Preſident of the Club.*

BY virtue of an act of the general aſſembly of the Miſſiſſippi Territory, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh the ſite of juſtice for the county of Adams at the Town of Waſhington," we the underſigned commiſſioners, being a majority of the commiſſioners appointed by ſaid act, do hereby give notice that the Court houſe and Jail for ſaid county, erected in ſaid town are fit for occupation.

John Ellis,
John Bolls,
Pierſon Lewis. } Commiſsioners.

NOTICE.

WANTED to hire for the term of one or more years, a Negro Boy, who underſtands taking care of horſes, &c.—None need apply but ſuch as can come well recommended. Enquire of the Printers hereof.
Natchez, Sept. 28, 1808. tf

HALL & WRIGHT,

HAVE juſt opened a large and elegant aſsortment of MERCHANDISE, in the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. *John Wood & Co.* among which are the following articles;

Superfine Cloths & Caſſimers,
Second Ditto. Do.
Fine & coarſe Coatings.
Half thicks & Blankets,
Flannels aſſorted,
Merſeilles do.
Plain and emboſſed Cambrick Muſlins,
Ginghams aſſorted
An elegant aſſortment of Muſlins ſuitable for ladies dreſſes.
Spaniſh robes &c.
Mantles,
Shawls aſſorted,
Handkerchiefs do.
Silk Velvets do
India Luteſtring do.
Silk Gloves do.
Lace & Netting do.
Callicoes do.
Chintz do.
Ribbons do.
India Muſlins, do.
Checks do.
Irish & German Linnens do.

—ALSO,—

Hardware and Cutlery aſſorted.
Glaſs Ware do.
Ladies Shoes do.
Gentlemen's Shoes & Boots do.
Ladies Fashionable Bonnets.

All of which will be ſold low for caſh, or cotton, at caſh price out of the preſent crop.
Sept. 14. 6t

FOR SALE at this Office, a GENELAL MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, from the lateſt obſervations, with the diſtances of all the principal Cities and Towns. Thoſe who wiſh o become purchaſers, had better apply ſoon, there being but few copies left on hand.

A SUBSCRIPTION

Is open at this Office for Publiſhing a translation of the Body of the

CIVIL LAW,

WITH HISTORICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES.

By EDWARD LIVINGSTON Esq.

The work will be compriſed in Ten Volumes, large octavo—Price per volume, Ten Dollars.

A VARIETY of BOOKS for ſale at this Printing Office. July 26

FOR ſale at this office, price one dollar—Political, Commercial and Moral Reflections on the late Ceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States—by Allan B. Magruder, eſq. of Lexington, Kentucky.

Wanted to Hire,

SIX or eight Negroes—For further information enquire of the Printers hereof.
September 28, 1808.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

(Vol. I.) NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, PRINTED BY JOHN W. WINN & Co. (No. 16.)

Six Dollars per ann.] *WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER* 19, 1808. [One half in advance.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.

I. IT shall be published weekly, on a sheet of the present size, at six dollars per annum—Three dollars always in advance.

II. Any person subscribing for a less time than one year, must pay the whole amount, for the time he subscribes, in advance.

III. Any person procuring ten subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall be entitled to the Chronicle during such advance.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS of no more length than breadth, inserted one time for one dollar, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters to the Editors must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office; and orders from a distance must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be attended to.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 11.

Dispatches from Lord Collingwood.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, July 11.

"Dispatches were this morning received at this office, from vice admiral lord Collingwood and admiral sir Charles Cotton, brought to Plymouth in the Primrose. By the former it appears that the French squadron in Cadiz struck their colors to the Spaniards, at seven o'clock in the morning of the 14th June, when the Spanish colors were immediately hoisted on board of them. The French ships were not much injured, nor has there been much loss of men on either side.

"The Spanish admiral is one of the commissioners about to proceed to England, in the Revenge, commanded by sir John Gore.

"The dispatches from Sir Charles Cotton, down to the 14th of June, confirm the reports of the general spirit of detestation of the French government in Portugal, in many parts of which it has been formerly abolished, and that of the prince regent re-established.

"By a letter from capt. Creyke, of the Eclipse, dated Oporto, 2[illegible]th June, it appears, that owing to the treachery of Don Oliviera, governor of Oporto, (now confined as a traitor) the French were enabled to re-establish their authority, which they maintained until the 16th June, the day of Corpus Christi, when an attempt was made for to carry the French flag in the procession. This incensed the populace to such a degree, that under the countenance of the priests, they rose en mass, broke open the depots, supplied themselves with 25,000 stand of arms, and together with the regulars, formed a most determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all French authority ceased, and every man either French or suspected of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested.

"The Bishop of Oporto, is elected governor. An army of 20,000 men was sent to meet the French, who, with a corps of 900 men had marched within six leagues of Oporto. The provinces Traler, Montes, Minto, and the northern parts of Beira, have risen in arms to the amount of one hundred thousand men, inclusive of the force in Oporto.

"General Spencer arrived off Lisbon, in the Scout brig, on the 24th of June, and after communicating with Sir C. Cotton, returned to join the forces off Cape St. Vincent.

"A dispatch has also been received from Admiral Lord Gambier, enclosing a letter from captain Digby, of the Cossack, dated off St. Andero, 25th June, by which it appears that on the 23d the French entered the place, previous to which the boats of the Cossack and Comet spiked all the guns on fort Salvador de Ano, and fort Sedra, and completely destroyed the magazines with five hundred barrels of powder, and a quantity of other stores. The boats had just returned round point de Ano, when a considerable body of French dragoons appeared on the hill."

The Duke of Orleans died at Malta about the first of June.

ESTRAMADURA.

BADAJOZ, June 27, 1808.—His excellency the commandant of this Province, has this moment (9 o'clock at night) received the following intelligence:—

Saragosa, (Arragon) June 15.

ARRAGONESE!—Your heroic valor in defence of the most just cause recorded in the annals of history, was evinced yesterday by signal advantages which we obtained. The 15th of June will make your exploits known to all Europe; and admiring historians will hand them down to posterity. You have been eye witnesses to your triumph, and to the complete overthrow of the proud Frenchmen who presumed to attack this capital, 700 killed, a considerable number wounded, 30 prisoners, and many deserters who have joined us: such is the result of their rashness. We have captured 6 battalion pieces, 6 stand of colors, one military chest, a number of horses, and a quantity of arms, accoutrements, and we may confidently expect, that the whole of the army which has entered Arragon will expiate its crimes, and be utterly defeated.

Keep up, then, valiant Arragonese, the ardor and noble spirit by which you are animated. See the heroic conduct of the Saragossian Ladies, who inflamed with the love of their country, king and religion, hasten to lend you every kind of assistance. You will shortly be joined by vast numbers of regulars, who jealous for glory, and anxious to show it, are coming hither by forced marches.

In the mean time while ye all, clergy, communities, mothers of families, and other citizens, who either by your personal exertions in the field of battle, or by supplying the wants of your fellow-citizens, have so effectually contributed to preserve the capital of your kingdom, and to maintain the honor of the nation! continue to put up your most earnest prayers to the Almighty, through the mediation of His august and most holy Mother, Our Lady of the Pillar, Protectress of the kingdom, that He may prosper our arms, and enable us to reap the fruit of our victories, by the total destruction of the French army.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.

A few days since, an elegant *Silver Cup*, value sixty guineas, was presented to Captain William Rogers, of his Majesty's Packet Windsor Castle, with the following inscription engraven thereupon:—

"Presented by the Underwriters of Liverpool, to Mr. William Rogers, acting Captain of his Majesty's Packet Windsor Castle, as a testimony of their high sense of his distinguished gallantry in defending that vessel, with a force of 28 men and boys, against the French Privateer Le Jeune Richard, with a crew of 92 men, which he bravely boarded at the head of five followers, and captured on the first of October, 1807, after an action of four hours, and in which he had 13 men killed and wounded; the enemy 54 killed and wounded. Thus in the hour of battle, displaying to his countrymen an example inspired by the soul of the IMMORTAL NELSON. *That England expects every man will do his duty.*"

In addition to the above was added 130l. from the Merchants and Underwriters of Liverpool, to be distributed amongst the officers and crew of the Windsor Castle, as a testimony of their high approbation of the great bravery exhibited by them on the above memorable occasion.

DOMESTIC.

NEWBURYPORT, Aug. 25.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION.—On Monday night last, a sloop loaded with provisions, contrary to the laws laying an embargo, made her escape from this town by the aid and assistance of a body of men. The officers of government obtained information previous to her departure, that an attempt would be made to run the sloop out in defiance of all authority. An attempt was made to prevent her departure, but the officers, in the discharge of their duty, were beaten with sticks and FIRED UPON from the sloop, a boat with several men went along side of the sloop, to be informed of her destination; they were basely insulted, and in consequence of the resistance made by those on board, the officer commanding the boat thought proper to retire.

A schooner was immediately dispatched in pursuit of the sloop, on board of which was a number of the United States troops, and several citizens, who patriotically volunteered their services to bring her back; and after a pursuit of ten hours, brought her to and took possession of her; the men concerned in this affair against the laws of the land, had in general, left her previous to her surrender—several however remained on board when she was taken possession of.

We suspend for the present, all comment on this disgraceful transaction; but shall in due time, give the public the particulars of this outrage against the laws of the land. The names of those concerned are well known; and whenever necessary shall be made public.

BARNSTABLE, August 24.

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Barnstable, assembled this day, in consequence of a request from fourteen persons, to consider the propriety of petitioning the President of the U. S. to suspend the embargo in whole or in part. A motion was made and seconded to dismiss the subject, as improper for the town to act upon under existing circumstances: which, after debate, was carried almost unanimously—only FOUR voting in the negative.

Should the embargo be raised, and the intercourse with Great Britain be renewed, there is a circumstance which may be worth the attention of the merchants and ship holders.

It is known that an act was passed at the last session of the British Parliament, putting the commerce of this country on the footing of the most favored nation.—We have not seen the act, but if it conforms to the resolution, the advantages which are held out may be lost without attention—The resolution is in these words:

"That all goods, wares, and merchandizes, the growth and produce of America, imported to this country, either in British ships navigated according to law, or in ships built in America or captured from an enemy by the American arms, the masters and three fourths of the crews of which *should be native Americans*, should be admitted at the same rates of duty as were paid for the like articles coming from the most favored nations; and that all commodities brought from any other nations or captured from an enemy by the Americans, should be entered in British ports at the lowest duties paid by any other country."

According to the resolution, the master of the ship, and three fourths of the crew must be *natives* of this country, otherwise the ship will not be treated as a vessel of the most favored nation. *(Norfolk Ledger.)*

A NEW COALITION.

In the extracts from English papers which we have published, various suggestions are made of the probability, that a new coalition will be formed in the north of Europe, to co operate with the patriots of Spain.—The habitual dread of Bonaparte which his adherents in this country so anxiously and assiduously labour to excite, combined with the fashionable doctrine, that he is protected by the hand of Providence, and that to resist his power is vain, if not impious, has prevented that credit from attaching to these reports which they reasonably merit. Although the powers of Europe may be driven, by the impulse of fear, into the measures of Napoleon, yet it is evident that the yoke is galling, and that their inclinations lead them to side with his enemies. Can any one believe that the Emperor Alexander, who has twice taken up arms in a cause which concerned him less than any monarch in Europe, who has generously opposed the force of his empire to the common enemy of all nations; not from any private view, but to preserve the freedom of Europe has departed from the system of policy which he so ardently pursued? Can it be pretended, that any thing has occurred to change his opinion of Bonaparte, and of the danger to be apprehended from his ambition? Surely not. The treaty of Tilsit, was an effect of terror, and not of inclination. The danger which he then fancied to exist, was averted by concessions, and a compliance with the demand of Bonaparte was the condition of a respite. Surely it cannot be expected, that a treaty entered into from such motives, will be no longer adhered to than suits the convenience of the Russian cabinet. They have merely waited for a favorable moment to act in conformity with their secret wishes, to indulge their hatred against France, which has been irritated rather than mollified by being restrained. The moment has arrived. The whole body of the Spanish people are in arms, resolved upon freedom or death. Bonaparte must now encounter a danger from which he has been hitherto preserved. He has a PEOPLE to contend with. The glorious efforts of these gallant patriots will shake his colossal power to its center, while the enthusiasm of liberty, which they have excited, will raise fearful commotions among the people whom he oppresses.

In a coalition against France, the importance of Spain is incalculable. Under the monarchy, an hundred thousand men was the limit of her army establishment, but we should not be surprised if the revolution should bring half a million armed men into the field. With this force she might employ all the armies of France, which, in the event of a coalition, must be exposed to an invasion either from the north or south.

An apprehension has been expressed that Spain would be crushed before she could receive assistance, and the vast military power of France has been exposed in the most terrifying light. But let it be remembered, that a *Government* may be conquered, but twelve millions of *people united and animated by enthusiasm* are not so easily to be crushed. It may also be recollected, that Bonaparte dares not drain his ar-

mies from Italy, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, or even France; and that although his military force is enormous it is very doubtful whether he can bring into Spain a superior army to that which the patriots will raise. The prudent measures which have been taken by the revolutionary government, their resolution to avoid as far as possible any general action, and to protract the war, inspires very strong hopes that the success of their cause will be answerable to its justice. By protracting the war, they will give the states of Italy and Germany time to express their sentiments—and they will be expressed, to the confusion of their tyrant. *(Bal. paper.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 7.

We have been favored with Charleston papers to the 10th of September, from which the articles in this morning's paper are extracted.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.

We were yesterday favored with the following letter, received by the brig Neptune, from Trinidad.—The account of the amputation of Bonaparte's arm, the destruction of Murat and his army at Madrid, &c. seems rather incredible, but there is, notwithstanding, a possibility of its being true. *N. York Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trinidad to his friend in this city.

"This moment a launch has arrived from Barcelona, in which several intelligent Spaniards have come up.

"Here is the news I have from one of them, who left Caraccas nine days ago only.

"At Caraccas much French blood has been spilled—and the survivors of all sizes, ages and descriptions, have been imprisoned and ironed. The general French officer, who was sent out to take command of the province, offered some insult to Capt. Beaver, of the Acasta frigate ashore; he was instantly cut down by a Spanish officer present, and the populace tore him to pieces. Some others also suffered, and the whole would have been cut up into talajo (jerk beef) had it not been for the interference of the Acasta's officer's. They are all however, in the cazemattes, and well secured in irons.

"Dispatches had reached Caraccas of 11 days later than the letter from Lord Collingwood; and it is believed there, that the Spaniards have destroyed every Frenchman in Spain—Murat and the whole army at Madrid—Duhesme and the divisions at Barcelona—the garrisons which had treacherously possessed themselves of Pampeluna and Navarre—all have been butchered.—They have forced Bayonne and rescued the Royal Family who were there detained prisoners, and not sent into France as Bonaparte designedly published. They were preserved, it is said, by the French inhabitants of Bayonne, until the Spaniards got possession of their prison.

"Bonaparte's arm had been amputated in consequence of the wound he received from the Duke de Infantado, on the Spaniards attacking Bayonne.

"The same sentiments of detestation of the French, pervades the whole Spanish nation from the prince to the peasant."

It is said that the English packet from Halifax, had arrived at New-York two hours before the departure of the Charles, now at the English turn, and brings intelligence that Russia has concluded a peace with England. *(Moniteur.)*

A letter from New-York dated September 7th, in the evening, confirms the above, and states as a fact, that Murat has been made prisoner, and his whole army surrendered. *(Orleans Gaz.)*

Extract of a letter from a merchant of the first respectability in Baltimore, to his correspondent in New-Orleans.

"The late news from Europe, stating the energy and partial success of the Spaniards against Bonaparte; the probability of another powerful northern confederacy against him; the alliance of England with Spain and Portugal, and consequent revival of commercial intercourse between those countries; the actual release of American shipping and property in the ports of Spain and Portugal; the repeal of the British orders in council relative to Spain and Portugal, and confidently expected *total* repeal of those orders has given such flattering hopes of the raising of the embargo, soon after the meeting of congress in November next that speculations in produce have commenced in this city, and gives sanguine hopes of a smart renewal of business."

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the motion to nominate a Legislative Council.

Saturday, September 17, 1808.

Mr. *Bullock* introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Smith:

Resolved, That this House, possessing the most lively interest, in the peace, harmony and prosperity of this Territory; and being fully impressed with the absolute and indispensible necessity of the existence of a Legislature in our country, for the protection and security of the rights and prosperity of the citizens thereof, at this important crisis, are of opinion that it is right and proper to proceed to the nomination of ten persons, out of whom a Legislative Council may be formed; at the same time they are willing to publish and avow to the world, that a difference of opinion does exist, whether, under the Ordinance, for the government of this Territory, the dissolving of the General Assembly by the Governor, does vacate the seats of the Legislative Council or not—but being desirous that a Legislature should exist in our country, are willing to make a nomination for councillors, referring it to the wisdom of the President of the United States to commission, or not to commission, a new nomination, as, in his judgement, he may think proper, expressing at the same time, their entire confidence, in the decision of this Great Chief Magistrate of our Nation, whatever it may be.

Mr. *Bullock* on submitting his resolution, observed that the lively solicitude which he felt for the peace, harmony, and interests of the country, had, alone impelled him to offer that resolution to the consideration of the House; that he was persuaded, gentlemen, on reflection, would perceive the absolute and indispensible necessity, at this very important and critical crisis, of having a Legislature in our country; and that, for himself, he could not consider, that he had discharged his duty, to that people, whom he had the honor to represent, unless he had made that last effort, in their favor.—If, said he, gentlemen have any regard for the best interests of their country, they would certainly join him in the adoption of the resolution; but if however, on the other hand, they were determined to precipitate the people of the territory into the utmost confusion, anarchy, and ruin, he intreated them to reflect on the consequences which must result from such proceedings.

Mr. *Shields* spoke at considerable length; said that the decision of the House, on the preceding day was conclusive; and that the house had no right to re-consider a resolution, which was, in substance, the same they had already decided on, except that it contained more *verbage*. He denied the statement of the gentleman from Claiborne, (Mr. Bullock)—affirmed that there was a Legislature in our country, and that, on the first Monday in November next, they would meet according to law.

Mr *Smith* moved, and was seconded by Mr. Bullock, that a committee be appointed, to wait on the Governor, to enquire whether he were in possession of any information on the subject from the President of the United States.

This motion was strongly opposed by Messrs. Hunter, Mead, and Shields, and supported by Messrs. Smith and Bullock.—After much desultory debate, it was decided by the Speaker, to be out of order, being contrary to the 20th rule of the House.

It was then moved by Mr. Bullock, and seconded by Mr. Smith, that the 26th rule, for the government of the House, should be dispensed with for the present, and that a committee of three be appointed, to wait on the Governor, to receive any information, he might have received from the President, touching the dissolution of the last General Assembly. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Mead, Shields, and Hunter, and supported by Messrs. Bullock and Smith. After considerable debate it was agreed to, by the House—and thereupon, a committee of Messrs. Bullock, Shields, and Snodgrass, were appointed, who, after waiting on his Excellency, the Governor, reported, that he would make his communication, agreeably to the resolution of the House, in twenty minutes.

Accordingly, a message in writing from the Governor, was laid before the House, by Mr. Neill, his private secretary.

[Here follows the Governor's Communication, given in our paper of the 21st of September, together with Mr. Madison's Letter.]

Mr. *Mead* rising, exclaimed, "my God! was there ever such a communication laid before a Legislative Body!" He perceived a glow of triumph, expressed in the countenances of some gentlemen present; but what weight, he wished to know, was attached to such a communication? Was it official, or was it a mere copy?—Or have we any evidence, that it is *even* a copy itself? Was it possible that, that House would degrade themselves, by taking notice of such a communication? For his part, he would believe nothing coming from the Governor, unless it were under the *Big Seal*.—He once had the honor, he observed, of being in the Legislature of the State of Georgia; and also on the floor of Congress, though but for a moment, yet he never had witnessed such a procedure. Was there any man present, who would relinquish his opinion, or give up his judgment to the President of the United States? He would not. In defending the rights of this people, he would give up his opinion to no man under the canopy of Heaven. With many other observations of this kind, Mr. M. concluded his remarks.

Mr. *Shields* observed, that it was then late, near the usual time for adjournment, and that he wished the House to adjourn for dinner; giving notice, that he intended to speak an hour on the subject.

The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock. P. M.

The House met at 3 o'clock agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. *Shields* contended, that the decision of the preceding day, was altogether conclusive, and trusted that no gentleman, in that House, would change his vote.—It appeared, now, to be a question of testimony; "you have," said he, "the evidence of Mr. Poindexter, ; he has given you the opinion of the highest legal authority in the United States. It is well known that the President does not examine legal questions;" they were always referred to the Attorney General.—Here he instanced the case of the Collector of the Port of Charleston, in which the Attorney General had been consulted and his opinion published. It was his opinion, that the President had not examined the subject, but that the Attorney General had, most attentively and minutely. He positively denied the correctness of the assertion of the gentleman from Claiborne, who had said there would be no Legislature; for, that he averred there was one in existence already, and that it would meet at the legal time, as usual; declared it to be the opinion of the Attorney General, that the dissolution was only a temporary dispersion of its members; insisted on it, that the testimony of Mr. Poindexter, was superior to any other evidence before that House; said he was apprised of the misrepresentations, which might have been made by the Governor, to the President;—asked, who knew what statements, had been made in his letters, to which reference had been made, of the 8th and 16th March last; suggested that Governor Williams was a lawyer, and, no doubt, had pleaded his cause ably with the President; and wished to know why those letters were not laid before the House?—"Perhaps," continued he, "if we could get sight of *them*, something might be discovered in the back ground, which would give a different coloring to the communication before the House; we should immediately perceive the fallacy of the reasoning, upon which, President has been induced, to give his opinion." Mr. S. also went over the same grounds, which he had taken the preceding day. He concluded, by observing, that he had heard much said, in favor of making the nomination, on the score of expediency; that he understood, that to be a popular appeal; that if expediency were allowed to influence their measures, it might be found expedient to expel the Governor from his seat; that the Governor was nothing but the agent of the General Government; that he was a stranger in our land; that he had been imposed upon us by the President, without our consent; and, that he trusted, the House would make a firm stand, in the opposition to the measures of that man.

Mr. *Smith* was in favor of the resolution; spoke in very respectful terms of the Administration of the General Government; expressed his perfect confidence in its measures; said he was a federalist, but that he presumed there was no man present, more warmly attached to the best interests of his country, than himself.

[It is very much regretted that we are not able (not having taken the necessary notes at the time) to report Mr. Smith's remarks more at length, as they appeared very pertinent to the subject in debate.]

Mr. *Mead* after some introductory remarks, went on to observe, that he admitted the communication before the House, contained what was *said* to be the President's opinion, on the subject of the dissolution. He wished to know, why the President had interfered in the decision of the question? it rested properly with that House, and, as the Representative of a free and an enlightened people, he would give up his opinion to no man upon earth.—He gave it as his opinion, that the President had not examined the subject; said that it was unusual for him to examine legal questions; that they were always referred to the Attorney General; instanced the case, in which the Collector of the port of Charleston, was concerned; and asked whether there were any man in that House, who would give up his opinion *even* to Mr. Jefferson himself? He declared that it was "well known, that the President was affected by a *Sun Pain*;"—that he had protected the greatest villain that ever had disgraced the world;—"I mean," said he, "General Wilkinson, whom he has rescued from the justice of his country;" and stated his determination, not to suffer a "favorite political character, to trample on the rights of this people."

It would be said by gentlemen, observed Mr. M. that he was trying Mr. Jefferson, but he would "now try Mr. Madison: He was known to be a weak debilitated man, greatly affected by fever; and his letter might have been written under that influence;—

pronounced the whole conduct of the General Government, to be inimical to the best interests of the people of this Territory; and said, that in the disposal of the Lands of the United States, it had acted against the natural rights, and best interests of this people. Mr. M. continued to speak in this strain, very animatedly, for a considerable length of time; in the course of which, he took occasion to comment on the impropriety of re-appointing the Governor, after he had dissolved the General Assembly; and concluded by expressing a most pointed disapprobation of that measure, and a determination to vote against the resolution.

Debate to be Continued.

THE CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1808.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.
ADAMS COUNTY.
Circuit Court, October Term, 1808.

ON The first day of the term, being Monday the 10th inst. James Dunlap, by Mr. Green his Counsel, moved the Court to admit him Clerk of the same, and in support of his motion, exhibited a commission from the Governor, dated the 7th instant, appointing the said James Dunlap to that office.

Theodore Stark, the present Clerk, who had been regularly admitted and approved by the Court, and who had exercised the office for several years, without complaint, by Mr. Shields his counsel, objected to the admission of James Dunlap, alledging that the Governor had not the power to remove the present incumbent, Theodore Stark from hat office.

This motion was argued on Monday and Tuesday by Messrs. Green, Bramham, and Lewis the Attorney General, for Mr. Dunlap, and by Messrs. Shields, Sturgus, Mead and F. L Turner for Mr. Stark. The Court took time to consider; and on Friday the Judges Rodney and Leak, delivered their opinions seperately. They were unanimous that the Governor had no authority to remove the present Clerk. and that James Dunlap should take nothing by his motion.

—

A special Court for the trial of those persons who lately committed murder, on the shore of Lake Champlain, was to sit at Burlington on the 23d ult.

—

In the Arcturus, arrived at Boston, from St. Sebastians, came passenger Madam MOREAU, wife of the Hero of Hohenlinden. *Peters. Intel.*

—

Letters were received in New-York on the 8th inst. mentioning the death of JAMES SULLIVAN, Governor of Massachusetts. The intelligence, however is not confirmed in the Northern papers by yesterday's mail. We hope it is not true. *ibid.*

—

Since the above was in type, we have seen the New York Public Advertiser of the 9th, which says—"It is with solicitude we state that Governor Sullivan still lives; but was *dangerously ill* when the mail left Boston." *ibid.*

NOTICE.

HAVING been informed that there are some reports in circulation calculated to injure my reputation and standing in society, I take this method. till one more effectual can be adopted, to caution the authors and propagators of said reports against giving further vent to ther malignity, as I am determined they shall have an opportunity of subitantiating their allegations in a court of law. And at the same time pronounce said reports to be *base and malicious falsehoods*, and defy an investigation of my character and conduct.

Wm. T. Henderson.

October 14, 1808. 3

NOTICE.

WANTED to hire for the term of one or more years, a Negro Boy, who understands taking care of horses, &c.—None need apply but such as can come well recommended. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Natchez, Sept. 28, 1808. tf

A VARIETY of BOOKS for sale at this Printing Office. July 26.

Mr. LANCELLE

HAVING understood that a Mr. MOREAU, a man lately employed by him as an interpreter, has reported in the country, that he was in partnership with him, takes this method of informing the public, that he never was, and that there never existed an intention on his part to do so; that the said Moreau once hinted something of the to kind him, but that he peremptorily refused.

Mr. Lancelle takes the liberty also, of informing the public, and particularly those who have patronised him, that there will be a Ball on every Wednesday and Friday, to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. and end at 6 do.—He solicits the attendance of parents and guardians of scholars.

From his assiduity and unremitted attention to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Natchez, October 19, 1808.

HALL & WRIGHT,

HAVE just opened a large and elegant assortment of MERCHANDISE. in the house lately occupied by Messrs. *John Wood & Co.* among which are the following articles:

Superfine Cloths & Cassimers.
Second Ditto. Do.
Fine & coarse Coatings,
Half thicks & Blankets,
Flannels assorted,
Merseilles do.
Plain and embossed Cambrick Muslins.
Ginghams assorted
An elegant assortment of Muslins suitable for ladies dresses.
Spanish robes &c.
Mantles,
Shawls assorted,
Handkerchiefs do.
Silk Velvets do
India Lutestring do.
Silk Gloves do.
Lace & Netting do.
Callicoes do.
Chintz do.
Ribbons do.
India Muslins, do.
Checks do.
Irish & German Linnens do.
—ALSO,—
Hardware and Cutlery assorted.
Glass Ware do.
Ladies Shoes do.
Gentlemen's Shoes & Boots do.
Ladies Fashionable Bonnets.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or cotton, at cash price out of the present crop.

Sept. 14. 6t

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber about four weeks since, A BRIGHT MULATTO FELLOW, about 25 years of age named BILL, of low statue, heavy built and, bad countenance, he was brought down the river last spring by Joel Williams, of Kentucky, and will probably attempt to reurn as a free man. Any person appreheting him shall be liberally rewardd by

JOHN WOOD.

September 15th 1808. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Commons of the City of Natchez, on the 9th last a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, about sixteen hands high, one hind foot and part of the other white, there is black spots in the white foot which may be easily noticed, one saddle spot recollected, and I believe a large kirl on the near side of his neck, bushy tail and kirly, Also, his mane is rinkled, shod all round, big strong limbs, very short pasture joints, and very fat. Fifty dollars reward for the horse and thief if stolen.

Ashford Violet.

September 21. tf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living on the river Amite, about two weeks since, a Negro Fellow named SAM, about forty-four or forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, pock marked, slim and light made, speaks slow and very deliberately; he took with him a considerable quantity of cloaths, among which, the following are the most remarkable, a blue great coat, a round-about of yellow cassimere bound with blue;—he may still be lurking in the settlements, but will probably make for the states.

Any person delivering said ranaway to me, or secure him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

John Berry.

Sept. 13, 1808. 3

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of Thomas West, near Greenville, (M. T.) on the first of August last, a SORREL MARE, about 14 hands high, four years old, no brands recollected. Any person delivering said mare to the subscriber near Greenville, or give such information that he may get her, shall receive the above reward.

Jac b S. Anderson.

September 21. tf.

HENRY M'NEIL,
BOOK BINDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has commenced business in the house occupied by J. W. Winn, & Co Printers, where gentlemen can have Blank Books of every description, on the shortest notice, and printed Books bound in the most elegant style, and on reasonable terms.—He hopes by industry and attention to merit public patronage. July 6.

Mississippi Jocky Club.

THE Members of the Jocky Club, are requested to meet at the house of Abraham De France, in the Town of Washington, on Saturday next, on business that particularly relates to the Club.

W. B. Shields,
Secretary and Treasurer.

October 11, 1808.

TRAVELLERS' HALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick and White Frame Buildings, First South, between Front and Second Streets, NATCHEZ, where being abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of Travellers, he hopes from the style in which his house is kept, and by his unremitted exertions to please, to merit and receive a portion of Public Patronage.

Thomas M. Winn.

Natchez, August 14. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the territory between this and the 25th of November next, earnestly requests all those who have any claims, dues or demands against him, to present them for settlement.—He also wishes those who are indebted to him, to avail themselves of this notice, being determined (should they fail doing so) to put their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

William T. Henderson.

Natchez, October 12. td

Wanted for immediate employment,

ON a Farm three miles from the City, a few YOUNG NEGROES as Cotton Pickers—Liberal wages will be given.—Enquire at the Office of the Chronicle.

October 11. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Jefferson County, to receive, examine and report claims against the estate of Asahel Oneal, deceased, will continue to receive such claims, at the House of Asa Searcy, in the town of Greenville, until the fourth Monday of the present month.

DAVID SNODGRASS,
ASA SEARCY,
JOSHUA DOWNS. } *Commissioners.*

October 12, td

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *John Glassburn*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence will not be given—And those having demands against said estate, are desired to bring them forwerd, properly authenticated, for settlement.

Maria Millar.

August 31, 1808. tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by Thomas Hinds, collector of general tax for the county of Jefferson, for the year 1807, will be sold to the highest bidder at the court house of said county, in the town of Greenville, on the 18th day of March 1809, so much of the several following tracts of land lying in the said county, as will satisfy and pay the several sums of money to them annexed, due from the owners of said lands, for the taxes for the aforesaid year 1807, with the costs and charges thereon: The owners of said lands being non-residents of the Mississippi territory.

		Taxes.
Jacob Copperthwait	800 *acres*	20 *dollars*
Samuel Flowers	900 *do.*	18 *do.*

Daniel Beasley,
Sheriff of Jefferson county.

August 9, tmxt

TUITION.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has taken the house next door to the Mayor's, where he proposes opening a SCHOOL, on Monday the 12th inst. for the instruction of youth, in READING, WRITING and ARITHMETIC.

Such persons as may be disposed to place their children under his care, may depend on his utmost exertions for their improvement, and that due and constant attention will be paid to their morals.

Six or eight children would be taken to board. Tuition two dollaars per month.—Board and lodging two dollars per week.

JACOB RICKHOW.

Natchez, Sept. 9, 1808. tf

W[illegible]y that we have received a BAY [illegible]SE, about 14 1 2 hands high, ri[illegible] [illegible]d with 1 white hind foot, taken up [illegible] Thomas Ford, at his plantation, and [illegible] said horse at eighty dollars, in pursuance of an order from Barton Hannon. Esq.

James Williams,
John Chotard, Sen. } *Appraisers*

Second Creek, August 8. 3w

FOR sale at this office, price one dollar—Political, Commercial and Moral Reflections on the late Cession of Louisiana, to the United States—by Allan B. Magruder, esq. of Lexington, Kentucky.

Wanted to Hire,

SIX or eight Negroes—For further information enquire of the Printers hereof.

September 28, 1808.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the arrival of the Eastern Mail this day, we have received Philadelphia and New York papers to the 16th of September, from which we extract the following articles.

—

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.

The Rumor stated in the London prints, that the St. Michaels had carried a report from L'Orient, whence she sailed on the 7th July, that the Emperor Napoleon would recind his Decrees against American commerce, must be unfounded The accounts recived by the Arcturus, from the seat of the French Government, is later than any information that could have been communicated by the St. Micheals.—When the Arcturus sailed from St. Sebastians, on the 16th day of July, the French Decrees were not only enforced, but numerous condemnations of Amer. Ships, under them, had just been made by the Council of Prizes.

The intelligence from the Continent of Europe, by the ship Susan arrived at New-York from Liverpool, is not so precise, nor so late, by several days, as that by the Arcturus from St. Sebastians, at which place, or at Bayonne, (a few miles distant) the Emperor Napoleon was, when the Arcturus sailed—and there can be no doubt if the French Government had intended to repeal its decrees against our Commerce, the intention would have been announced to us by that ship.

—

The town of St. Juan, in the Island of Porto Rico, is stated to have been taken possession of by the commander of a British 74, in consequence of an invitation to that effect from the inhabitants of the Island.

—

Seven companies of the new raised regular troops are ordered by the president to march to the borders of Canada, with the utmost dispatch—it is said to prevent infractions of the embargo laws. This does not look as if the embargo would soon be raised.

(*N. Y. Gaz.*

—

ZEMORA, May 31.

After the ceremony of swearing allegiance to Ferdinand 7th, at Grenada, 200 persons repaired to San Geromino, to celebrate the event. On their receiving the information of the arrival of the Governor of Malaga, they immediately seized him, and placed a respectable guard over him to prevent any outrage to his person. As this visit was suspicious, at the petition of the peple the mail was examined and two letters were found from Napoleon and Murat to this wretch, naming him general of the four kingdoms of Andalusia, and giving him hopes of a speedy assistance of 50,000 men, which were to be added to those already employed in the subjugation of Spain. Hardly were the people informed of this iniquity, when they rushed upon him and murdered him with every sort of arms, dragged him through the city, and after tearing him in pieces burnt him to ashes. The magistrates have condemned this conduct of the people, and are taking measures to prevent such atrocities in future.

—

MADRID, June, 12.

Genral Moria has summoned the Duke of Berg to restore Ferdinand 7th to the throne of Spain within 20 days, or the French captured with the squadron at Cadiz, should be treated with all military rigour It is said the Duke immediately imprisoned all the members of the Council of Castile.

—

VALADOLID, May 31.

All is rapidly organizing here the enemy is absolutely cut off. and the communication between Bayonne and Madrid completely stopped; such have been the vigorous and well concerted plans of that great man, the immortal Guesta, who is at our head.

SUICIDE.

A YOUTH by wayward fate oppreſt
Pac'd slew along the ſhore,
No ray of hope illum'd his breast,
He dar'd to hope no more.

From friends and pitying kindred torn,
Sad was his tale of woe;
Deep were the wounds his heart had borne,
Grief taught his tears to flow.

Along the wave-worn strand he pac'd,
Clear was the azure sky,
Calm was all the watry waste
And hush'd the sea bird's cry.

Beneath a rock whose rugged head
Seem'd trembling o'er the flood;
Whose base a sullen shadow spread,
The son of mis'ry stood.

The stars a twinkling radiance gave,
Reflected in the main,
Alternate rising on the wave,
Then sink to rise again.

No sound disturb'd the silent hour,
The world was drown'd in sleep,
Save those that groan 'neath mis'ry's power,
And only wake to weep.

Deep wrapt in tho't a while he stood,
And roll'd his haggard eye,
O'er all the wide expanded flood,
Where ocean mix'd with sky.

Then view'd with wild delight the sea,
His bursting heart beat high,
His soul seem'd strugling to be free
And other regions try.

He cried, what more for me remains,
What hopes on earth have I;
But doom'd to bear unnumber'd pains,
Tis sure no crime to die!

When laid beneath the cold, cold wave,
Tho' no one drops a tear:
What terror in a watry grave,
Have such a wretch to fear!

'Twas thus he pour'd his sorrowing strain,
While still he press'd the shore,
Then head long plung'd into the main,
And sunk to rise no more!!

THE HUMORIST.

A few days ago a gentleman, in looking over his taylor's account, observed a charge of six or seven shillings on a coat more than he had been accustomed to pay. On enquiry, the taylor informed him that he had been obliged to take up an additional quantity of cloth——Good God! cried the gentleman, it was scarce half a year ago that you told me you managed to make a waistcoat for your little boy from what remained of the cloth you made my coat from, and I cannot conceive why I should require more now, as I have not increased in size since that period. No, sir, said imp, you are much the same as usual, but my little boy is surprisingly grown, you'd scarcely know him.

BIOGRAPHY.

As Mr. GALLATIN has, since his appointment to preside over the Treasury Department, become the constant theme of abuse and calumny, to the "Friends of Order," we conceive it proper to publish the character of him, written while he was a representative in Congress, by the late John Thompson, of Virginia—the virtues of whose heart, equaled the powers of his mind. (True Amer.)

"Mr. GALLATIN has been persecuted with all the detestable rancour of envy and malice. The accuracy of his information, the extent of his knowledge, the ingenuity of his style, the moderation of his temper, and the irresistable energy of his reasoning powers, rendered him the ablest advocate that ever appeared in the cause of truth and liberty. Patient and persevering—temperate and firm, no error escapes his vigilance—no calumny provokes his passions. To expose the blunders and absurdities of his adversaries is the only revenge which he will condescend to take for their insolent invectives. Serene in the midst of clamors, he exhibits the arguments of his opponents in their genuine colours; he divests them of the tinsel of declamation, and the cobwebs of sophistry; he detects the most plausible errors; he exposes the most latent absurdities; he holds the "mirror up" to folly, and reasons upon every subject with the readiness of intuition, and the certainty of demonstration. Elevated above the intrigues of parties, and the weaknesses of the passions, he is never transported into excesses by the zeal of his friends, or the virulence of his enemies. His object is the happiness of the people—his means economy, liberty and peace—his guide the constitution. The sympathies which fascinate the heart, and mislead the understanding have never allured him from the arduous pursuit of truth, through the most intricate mazes. Never animated by the impetuous and turbulent feelings which agitate popular assemblies, he preserves, in the midst of contending factions, that coolness of temper, and that accuracy of thought, which phylosophy has hitherto claimed as the peculiar attribute of her closet meditations. He unites to the energy of eloquence the treasure of experience. his opponents slander him and admire him; they assail him with ignorant impertinence, and pitiless malice; and yet they feel that he is the darling of philosophy, the apostle of truth, the favorite votary of liberty. Their hatred, like the rebellion of Satan, proceeds from the impatience of any superiority. There is a daily beauty in his life, which makes them ugly. Instead of imitating his excellence, they attempt to conceal it, by a mass of obloquy; instead of revering his unparalled wisdom and virtue, they sharpen the dagger of falsehoods, and prepare the poisoned arrows of envy. The men who are supported by a foreign faction, have the effrontery to villify him because he is a foreigner. Virtue and genius are not peculiar to America; they have flourished in every country and in every age. The merits of men are not to be ascertained by geographical boundaries. The mind has no country but the universe. Patriotism is not a narrow and illiberal prejudice in favor of the soil upon which we happened to be borne; it is a rational and noble attachment to the country which gives us protection, and which secures our happiness; it is not incompatible with universal philanthropy; on the contrary, it is a modification of benevolence, sottened by society and strengthened by gratitude. Mr. Gallatin is attached to the constitution because it is free— o the people because they are generous and amiable and to the country, because he has found in it an asylum from oppression and misery. Are not those ties at least as binding as the shackles of prejudice and habit? But the conduct of Mr. Gallatin is his best vindication. He has defended the constitution from the attacks of native Americans, and has displayed a noble ardor in the defence of his adopted country; whilst many of her sons repose in inglorious apathy, and while others assail her with detestable treachery and unnatural hatred."

MISCELLANY.

CONGRESS OF FASHION.

LOWER HOUSE.

Friday, December 26.

MR. ROUGHCHIN from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Mr. *Smoothface*, stating that he could not *naturally* comply with the law requiring long beards, and praying for leave to wear a wig under his chin, made report favorable to the prayer of the petitioner, in which the house concurred.

An engrossed bill to suspend, till the first of March, the operation of an Act, entitled "An Act for abolishing the present form of dress among Ladies of Fashion, and reducing it as near, as modern manners will permit, to the primitive custom of our first mother Eve," was read a third time and passed.

Ordered, that Mr. *Gobetween* carry said bill to the House of Ladies and request their concurrence.

An engrossed bill, to authorise the wearing of cues one inch long, was read a third time, and passed.

The order of the day was called on the bill, prescribing an uniformity of dress, as respects the *higher* and *lower* classes of females.

Mr. *Level* advocated the bill, on the ground of its congeniality to republican principles.

Mr. *Doglady* held up one foot and said—the house might be convinced, by his stockings, of the evils of this practice—he had trodden into a gutter, as he was following an elegant lady, back of her house, into the kitchen.

Mr. *Sneer* thought the lady might have been polite enough to put Mr. Doglady into her wash-tub.

Mr. *Satiric* was very sorry, if the *parlour lady* could not be distinguished from the *kitchen lady*, except by the difference of her dress. The bill passed almost without a division.

Mr. *Shad* presented a petition of sundry Fishermen, praying for a law to prevent the wearing of fishing nets round the neck. Referred to a committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr *Cable* presented a *counter* petition of sundry Rope-makers. Referred to the same committee.

A message was received from the House of Ladies, requesting the concurrence of the Lower House in a bill authorising the use of a new instrument, similar in operation to the boot-jack, in drawing off petticoats. Whereupon the said bill was immediately referred to the whole house—Mr. *Flannel* in the chair.

Mr. *Pullgown* stated that he was obliged to spend the greater part of every long winter evening in helping his lady to draw off her gown, &c.—that he was often obliged to send to his neighbor, Mr. *Cobler*, for a pair of pinchers, with which to get hold of the same—with divers other vexations of a like nature. Wherefore he moved the concurrence of the committee. The committee concurred and rose—the house passed the bill, and adjourned.

PROPOSALS

By E. PRONSON AND OTHERS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

TO BE INTITLED

"SELECT REVIEWS, & SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN MAGAZINES."

IN offering to the patronage of their countrymen an agreeable and useful compilation, the Editors will seize the occasion to say a few words, explanatory of their views.

It is gratifying to mark that the periods of national annals, on which the historian delights to dwell, are those in which the field of literature has attained its highest degree of cultivation, for, it is then that a state has reached a point of glory and splendor, where it may indeed long repose, but which it is never destined to pass. The student loves to linger on those scenes of tranquil refinement, when the profession of arms has yielded to the study of letters, and the rough features of war have been softened by the milder influence of the imagination. It is more pleasant to dwell upon the lessons of Aristotle, than on the conquests of Alexander; upon the eloquence of Pericles and the history of Thucydides, than on the battles which they fought; or the victories which they gained. The Augustan age of Rome has obscured the conquests of her Scipios, and among her descendants the names of her heroes are forgotten, while the literary splendor of the house of Medici still illumines the world. The martial fame of Essex is heard of no more; but the glory of Spencer and Shakespear is brighter than ever. The ambitious plans of Louis XIV. are remembered as a dream; his Condes and Turennes are forgotten, while his Corneille, his Racine and his Moliere continue the pride of France. Marlborough and Blenheim are names founded only at intervals; but those of Dryden, and Addison, and Pope, will be for ever repeated with increasing delight.

It soothes the observing mind to reflect on the gradual and general cultivation of letters, which has marked the progress of the United States since the adoption of the federal constitution. Our men of learning were then rare; our bookfellers few and poor; and our students were contented with the scanty doles of literature which chance or charity threw in their way. The volumes which we imported from Europe, were found only in the libraries of a few men of wealth, and but one or two native periodical publications disseminated a few gleams of literature among the middling classes of society. A great alteration has occurred within a short period.—The wealth which the troubles in Europe threw upon our shores, secured by the care of an established government, has been fortunately not exclusively confined to the purchase of the luxuries of commerce. A considerable portion of it has been appropriated to the cultivation of letters, and it is now rare to find a village without a circulating library, or a native American who has not been taught to read and to write.

We have not yet, however, attained that extent of population which is sufficient to supply us with our own writers. Our means of subsistence are of such easy acquisition, that the professed literary character, who lives by his pen, is scarcely known. There are, indeed, a few honorable individuals, whose exertions have been chiefly directed to the establishment of periodical journals. But they are unaided by that phalanx of literary combatants, which is indispensible to success, and whatever may have been their patronage from the *purses* of the public, they have paintully experienced the want of *literary contributions*.

Journals, Magazines and Reviews, have been established in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, with the design of presenting a general and condensed view of the state of literature, and of directing the researches of those who have not leisure to be students. They have been conducted by associations of men of genius, who have found in their ranks Addison and Steele, Goldsmith and Johnson, Marmontel and Burke; and under the care of such men, public journals have deservedly taken a high station in the republic of letters. Their successors are among the first literary characters of the age. They now stand as centinels at all the avenues to literary fame; and although some of them are faithless to their duty, and level their weapons against those who have really the *countersign* of genius, while traitors are permitted to pass unnoticed, it is yet easy to collect from their reports the real state of the field of letters.—They abound with the speculations of men of genius, which deserves to be separated from the wretched effusions which disgrace their pages.

The patronage which is afforded to the public journals of Europe, is evident from the numbers which now exist, and are incessantly multiplying. They have increased, until themselves would almost furnish a library, and until their importation into the United States can be made only by the man of wealth or by public institutions In addition to their expense, they have the misfortune of aiding the circulation of many unsound speculations, which corrupt the morals of youth, and many false criticisms which pervert the public taste, and which can be prevented only by a careful revision and impartial selection by those, who, relying on the patronage of Americans, deem it worthy of their care.

The Editors of the present compilation propose to extract from all foreign and American Journals, Magazines and Reviews, such articles as, in their judgment, merit preservation. They hope by such means, to present to their countrymen, a mass of sound literature, which, while it will aid the man of science in his researches and the student in his closent, will enable the desultory reader to place on his parlour window a book that will cheat life of some of its cares.

The middling class of society is at present, almost wholly deprived of this pleasant and instructive kind of reading; for the price of any one foreign journal exceeds the price at which the present compilation will be offered. It is important that this class should possess the means of information; for *their* habits and *their opinions stamp a permanent and controlling* feature on the national character of a state, and eventually direct it to the fervour of anarchy, the palsy of despotism, or the cheerful health of civil liberty.

The Editors are making arragements to carry their plan into execution. They ask the patronage of the public. They promise to repay it by impartiality of selection, by diligence, and by labor, and they now offer the following

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I. The work will be handsomely printed at the Lorenzo Press, on superfine woven paper, and published in monthly numbers, each to contain seventy two closely printed octavo pages and will be delivered to subscribers in the city on the first day in each month, and forwarded to country subscribers without delay

II. The price to be Five Dollars a year, to be paid on the delivery of the sixth number of every year.

III The numbers will be so arranged as to form two volumes in each year, and a title page and index will be given with each volume,

IV. No subscriptions to be discontinued except at the end of a volume, and on payment of what may then be due.

V. Those persons who may procure ten subscribers, and become accountable for the payment, will be entitled to one copy gratis. The usual allowance will be made to booksellers.

VI. The first number will be published on the first of January next, or sooner if practicable.

N. B. Bookfellers throughout the U. States are invited to communicate to the publisher, *post paid*, the titles of such books as have been lately published by them, and such as they are about to publish, in which case an early opportunity will be taken to insert the best reviews of those works, together with a notice of the persons by whom they are published.

Orders for this Magazine, *post paid*, will be received by the publisher, at the Office of the United States' Gazette, Philadelphia, and by the principal bookseller throughout the United States—*Also by the Editors of the Weekly Chronicle, Natchez, Mississippi Territory.*

††† The editors of papers in the respective states who will give the above a few insertions may rely upon a reciprocation of the favor whenever an opportunity offers. 3t

WRITING PAPER of a good quality, for sale at this Office. August 3.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

(Vol. I.) NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, PRINTED BY JOHN W. WINN & Co. (No. 17.)

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All letters to the Editors must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office; and orders from a distance must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be attended to.

DOMESTIC.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the motion to nominate a Legislative Council.

Saturday, September 17, 1808.

Mr. *Henry* observed, that the House had had a communication from the Executive on the preceding day, stating, that there was no Legislative Council; that, he had conceived *that* to be, the highest evidence, within the power of the House, to procure; that on *that* evidence, he had been in favor of going into a nomination; the House, however, had thought otherwise;—*to day*, they had called on the executive, for *further* information; and that, now, they had a communication, which shews the President's opinion to be, that the offices of the late members of the Council, were vacant: Thus, they had it from the highest possible authority, that they *had* no General Assembly, one constituent branch of that Body, being out of office. Those, who, had the power, either to give, or to take away their commissions, had decided against them; why then need gentlemen contend? He admired the zeal, with which they supported their opinions; but what availed, he asked, their *opinions* and their *best reasoning*, when both the *power* and the *fact* were against them?—They had neither the power of giving, nor of taking away. The highest legitimate authorities, had told them, that they *had* no Legislature; he would not urge the necessity of having one.

"Suppose," continued Mr. H. "that this House and the late Council, were to meet, on the day appointed by law, could we perform any act of Legislation? We know, we could not, we know that the Governor would not meet us, in a Legislative capacity, for he, too, is a constituent branch of that Body. We know that he would not receive us as a Legislature; for no man, in his senses after having performed those official acts, would be so inconsistent. We know then, that we have no General Assembly. But suppose, however, that the Governor *would* receive us, as a Legislative Body; yet we know that the General Government, after our having received this communication, would not recognise our acts, as legal. Thus we see, that all the legitimate authorities decide, that we *have no General Assembly*. I will not, I repeat it, mention the necessity of having one."

Mr. H. then contrasted the evidence resulting from the President's communication, and that of the parrol information of Mr. Poindexter He remarked, that if *evidence* be necessary to the formation of a judgment in the mind, it must be of importance, that, for the purpose of securing *a correct* judgment, the best evidence, which the nature of the case would admit, should always be resorted to. Distinctions, had been drawn, by the gentlemen, from Adams, between the *written*, and the parrol testimony, before the House; attempts had been made, to impress it on the minds of the members of that Body, that the *parrol* testimony, delivered by an individual, though not on oath, was superior to the *written* communication; but, he would take the liberty of remarking, that *written*, was always superior to *parrol* evidence; that the *written* evidence before them, was the official communication of the President of the United States; delivered to them, through the only regular and legal organ, the Governor; that he had never heard, until that day, that the opinion of a *lawyer*, was evidence of the *law*, but that it was the opinion of the judge, who, acting under the authority of the law, had decided the question. Thus the opinion of the Attorney General, as delivered in Mr. Poindexter's testimony, was, altogether, inferior to that of the President, who, under the law was competent to the decision of the question. But it had been suggested, that the President had decided under the influence of bodily infirmity, and without due deliberation; from the dates of those communications, however, it appeared he had taken sufficient time for consideration, viz. from the 8th of March until the 19th of July. As to what Mr. Poindexter had mentioned, as coming from the President, he would not receive it, as evidence, *even* though it had been delivered with *his knees upon the altar*; for, at the same time, that he undertook to give the President's opinion, he stated, that he was not in the habit of conversing with the President, respecting the Governor's conduct; that he had derived his information, "through a channel, he had taken care to provide for the occasion;" and that although hearsay testimony, never could be regularly admitted as evidence, yet through the medium of that *pimp*, *even the very countenance* of the President, was brought before that house, as evidence against *his deliberate official* communication.

But Mr. Speaker, continued Mr. Henry, suppose the President had decided, on the question, in a state of delirium; yet he was the only person, authorised by law, to *make* such a decision, he *had* made the decision, though perhaps unfortunately,—the die was cast, and they had no Legislature.—He concluded by observing, that they knew their duty, and that they knew they had the power to perform it.

Mr. *Hunter* had been opposed to a similar resolution on the preceding day; nothing had since taken place, sufficient to change his opinion; he thought it exceedingly hard that the late Council should be turned out of office, without any charge being alledged against them; and concluded by observing, that not having changed his former opinion, he should vote against the resolution.

Mr. *Bullock* was exceedingly astonished at the avowal of sentiments, such as had, in the course of the debates, fallen from gentlemen in that House; they were, however, entitled to credit for their candor; he had supposed, that common policy would have induced their suppression; but they had at last, come out openly. He had on the preceding day, heard the most bitter invective, against the Governor of the Territory; "but *to-day*" he went on to remark, "they have raised the *war whoop* against the General Government. [Here Mr. B. was called to order.] He appealed to that House, whether or not, he was correct. He asked if the most slanderous invective, had not been leveled against the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, the Secretary of State, and the Administration generally:—He averred that our National Government had been most wantonly assailed—He was satisfied that there was not an American present, whose feelings had not been wounded. The President's Communication, which had been laid before the House, had been made in obedience to his duty. It necessarily rested with him, to say, whether he approved or disapproved the conduct of the Governor; and it appeared by the Secretary of State's Letter, that he had approved of the dissolution. Gentlemen contended, however, that he had not examined the subject—a most idle suggestion! Was it to be presumed, for a moment, that the Chief Magistrate of our Nation; a man acknowledged to possess great legal talents and experience, should hastily and unadvisedly, give his opinion on a new and constitutional question? Mr. B. spoke at considerable length in support of his resolution, and concluded by declaring his perfect confidence, in the President of the United States.

Mr. *Shields* rose—Observed that he held in his hand, a very high authority, one that would go directly to contradict the opinion expressed in the communication on the table; it was, he said, the work of Mr. Jefferson's own hands, and would stare him in the face; it was the declaration of independence (Mr. S. here read nearly the whole of that declaration)—he relied on that part which related to the dissolution of General Assemblies by the British Governors; observed that "here is a good precedent for us," with many observations to the same effect; and finally concluded by observing, that the authority which he had just read, went to show what our forefathers had done under similar circumstances; how the people of America had thirty-three years ago, treated the tyranny of Governors; and that it afforded an example, to the citizens of this territory, in what manner they should act when their dearest rights were invaded and trampled on, by the strong arm of power.

Mr. *Downs*—Addressed himself to Mr. Speaker—he was of the same opinion he had been of on the preceding day—but said that the evidence "now before the House, was of too high a nature for him to withstand," and concluded by observing that he should vote for having a Council.

Mr. *Speaker* rose, and expressed himself to the same effect, and declared his determination to vote in favor of the resolution.

The question being then called for, it was resolved in the affirmative:—Yeas 8—Nays 4.

The yeas and nays being called for, those who voted in favor of the resolution were:

Ferdinand L. Claiborne, (Speaker) Stephen Bullock, John Caller, Samuel Cook, Henry D. Downs, Lemuel Henry, William Snodgrass, and Philander Smith, 8.

Those who voted against it were:

Henry Cassels, Henry Hunter, Cowles Mead, and William B. Shields, 4.

Mr. *Bullock* then submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Smith:

"*Resolved*, That this House will, on Monday at two o'clock, proceed to nominate ten persons, selecting two from each county; five of whom to be appointed Counsellors, in the next General Assembly of this Territory."

The house then adjourned till Monday 12 o'clock Merridian.

Monday, September 19, 1808.

The House having met, Mr. *Mead* submitted the following resolution, which was seconded:

Resolved, That the House proceed to vote for nine members of the Legislative Council *instanter*

Mr. *Smith* wished for time to fix upon a ticket; himself and the gentlemen with whom he had the honor to act, had not consulted each other, and consequently had not come to an understanding on the subject:—The gentlemen in opposition had on Saturday *night* held a private caucus, to which himself and his friends had not been invited; he supposed [here he was interrupted by the cry of "order. Mr. Speaker!—order Mr. Speaker?"—being repeatedly vociferated by the gentlemen who had attended the caucus.] Mr. S. being interrupted in his observations concluded by moving an amendment to the resolution, by striking out the word "*instanter*," and inserting in its place the words "in 20 *minutes*," which, after some desultory remarks, was agreed to.

Agreeably to the above resolution, the House went into a nomination; Messrs. Bullock and Shields being appointed tellers to receive and count the ballots. On counting the ballots, it appeared, that the following persons, were duly nominated: John Flood M'Grew and John Hanes, Washington county; Jacob Stamplev, and Thomas Calvit, Jefferson county; Joshua Baker, and James Lea, Wilkinson county; Alexander Montgomery and Joseph Sessions, Adams County; and Daniel Burnet and Francis Johnston, Claiborne County.

It seems necessary here to remark, that the members from Claiborne and Washington Counties were in the minority of the House;—that the House ballotted by a general ticket, as is usual on such occasions;—and that in fixing on a ticket, the majority did not consult the minority, respecting the characters to be selected from their counties;—that the majority refused, on being asked to let the minority know the names of the different persons who composed their ticket;—and that owing, to this circumstance it was, that the members from Claiborne had not known that Mr. Johnston, was one of the persons selected from that county, by the majority, until after the ballots began to be counted.

On hearing the ballots counted, Mr. Cook, in the most solemn manner, declared, that he knew of no such man as Francis Johnston, in Claiborne County; that he was of opinion there was no such person in the Territory;—and, in short, that he believed it to be a *fictitious name*.

The House then proceeded to consider of a memorial to Congress respecting Pre-emption Claimants and other matters, which had been submitted to the House, on Saturday, after which they adjourned until the next morning, at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, September 20, 1808.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr *Bullock*, moved, & was seconded by Mr Smith, that the House come to the following Resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That whereas, by a Resolution of this House, adopted previously to balloting, for the ten persons out of whom a Council is to be selected, it was unanimously agreed, that two should be chosen from each county; and whereas, by the Ordinance for the Government of this Territory, every such person is to be a resident in the District, and to possess a freehold qualification, of five hundred acres of land; and it appearing to the satisfaction of this House, that Francis Johnston, who has been voted in for the County of Claiborne, one of the aforesaid ten, is not a resident in the,

[illegible]ity, and that he does not possess such freehold qualification, as is required by the said Ordinace.—Therefore, *Resolved*, that he has been improperly nominated, and that this House proceed to nominate some other person for the said County of Claiborne."

(Debates [illegible] continued.)

FOREIGN.

Translated from the Boston Gazette.

By the politeness of a gentleman who came passenger in the Arcturus, we are favored with a copy of Joseph Napoleon's constitution for Spain, and the Indies. The publication of the whole of this voluminous production would exceed our limits; but we are assured the following articles are the most material, and all that are necessary for a view of the divisions and powers of the new government.

CONSTITUTION.

In the name of GOD omnipotent.—Don JOSEPH NAPOLEON, by the grace of GOD, king of Spain and the Indies.

Having been present at the national junta assembled at Bayonne, by order of our dear & much beloved brother *Napoleon*, emperor of the French & king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, &c. &c. &c.

We have decreed and do decree the present constitution to be observed as the fundamental law of our States, and as the foundation of the compact which unites our people to us and us to our people.

CHAPTER 1.

Art. 1. The Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Religion shall be in Spain, and in all the Spanish possessions, the religion of the king and the nation; and no other shall be tolerated.

CHAP. 2.

Of the Succession of the Crown.

Art. 2. The crown of Spain and the Indies, shall be hereditary in our direct descendetns, natural and legitimate from male to male, in order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of females.

In failure of our male descendants natural and legitimate, the crown of Spain and the Indies shall RETURN to our very dear and much beloved brother Napoleon, emperor of France and king of Italy, and to his male heirs and descendants, natural, legitimate, or adopted

In failure of male descendants natural, legitimate, or adopted, of our said very dear and much beloved brother Napoleon, the crown shall pass to the male descendants, natural and legitimate of the prince Jerome Napoleon, king of Westphalia.

CHAP. 3.

Of the Regency.

Art. 8. The king shall be a minor until he shall have completed the age of eighteen years. During his minority, there shall be a regent of the kingdom.

Art. 9. The regent shall have attained at least the age of twenty-five years.

Art. 10. The regent shall be designated by the former king, from among the infants who have attained the age determined by the preceding article.

Art. 11. In failure of such designation by the former king, the regency shall fall to the infant most distant from the throne in hereditary order, who shall have attained the age of twenty five years.

Art. 15. From the revenues appropriated for the crown, one-fourth part shall be taken for the revenue of the regent.

CHAP. 4.

Of the Revenue of the Crown.

Art. 21. The patrimony of the crown shall be composed of the palaces of Madrid, the Escuriad, St. Ildefonso, Aranjuez, Pardo, and all the others which until now have belonged to the crown, with their appurtenances and dependencies of whatever nature.

The rents of the estates shall be paid into the treasury of the crown, and if they do not amount to the annual sum of one million of dollars, they shall be augmented by other estates, until their product or rents shall complete this sum.

Art. 22. There shall be paid from the national treasury into that of the crown, a sum annually of two millions of dollars, by twelfth parts or monthly payments.

Art. 23. The infants of Spain as soon as they shall arrive at the age of twelve years, shall receive for their support an annual rent, as follows—The heir apparent, two hundred thousand dollars—each of the infants one hundred thousand dollars—each of the infantas, fifty thousand dollars. The national treasurer shall deliver these sums to the treasurer of the crown.

Art. 24. The queen shall receive for her dowry, four hundred thousand dollars, to be paid from the treasury of the crown.

CHAP 7.

Of the Senate.

Art. 32. The senate shall be composed—1st of the infants of Spain, who shall have attained the age of eighteen years. 2d Of twenty-four individuals appointed by the king from among the ministers, captains general of the army and navy, ambassadors, the counsellors of state; and those of the royal council.

Art. 33. No person can be appointed senator, who has not attained the age of forty years.

Art. 34. The office of senator shall be for life.

Art. 39. The duty of the senate shall be to attend to the preservation of individual liberty, and the liberty of the press.

Art. 45. A junta of five senators named by the senate, shall be charged with watching over the liberty of the press.

Art. 46. The authors, printers, and booksellers, who think they have cause of complaint for preventions in the impression or sale of a work, can have recourse directly, and by means of petition, to the senatorial junta for the liberty of the press.

Art. 47. When this junta shall have satisfied themselves that the publication of the work will not prejudice the state, they shall request the minister who gave the order to revoke it.

Art. 48. If after three consecutive requisitions, made in the space o one month, it should not be revoked, the junta shall call a meeting of the senate—which, if there be a cause, shall make the following declaration:

"*There are strong presumptions that the liberty of the press has been infringed.*"

The president shall place this deliberation in the hands of the king.

CHAP. 8.

Of the Council of State.

Art. 52. There shall be a council of state, over which the king shall preside, which shall be composed of thirty individuals at least, and of seventy at the most, and shall be divided into six sections, to wit: section of justice and ecclesiastical negotiations: section of the interior, or general police: section of ways and means: section of war: section of the marine; and section of the Indies. Every section shall have a president and four individuals at least.

Art. 53. The heir apparent can assist at the sessions of the council of state, when he arrives at the age of fifteen.

Art. 59. The council of state in the business of its department shall have no more than an adviling voice.

CHAP. 9.

Of the Assembly, (Cortes.)

Art. 61. There shall be an assembly or junta of the nation composed of 172 individuals, divided into three estates, to wit: the estate of the clergy: that of the nobility: that of the people The estate of the clergy shall be seated on the right of the throne, that of the nobility on the left, and in front that of the people.

Art. 62. The estate of the clergy shall be composed of 25 archbishops and bishops.

Art. 63. The estate of the nobility shall be composed of 25 nobles, who shall be distinguished by the title of grandees of the assembly, (grandees Cortes.)

Art. 64. The estate of the people shall be composed: 1st of 72 deputies from the provinces of Spain and the Indies; 2d. of 30 deputie from the principal cities of Spain and the adjacent isles; 3d. of 15 merchants or traders—4th of 15 deputies from the universities, learned persons, or persons distinguished by their personal merit in the sciences or arts.

Art 65 The arch bishops and bishops who compose the estate of the clergy, shall be raised to the class of the members of the assembly by a parchment, sealed with the grand seal of state—and cannot be deprived of the exercise of their functions, but in virtue of a sentence given by the competent tribunals, and in legal form.

Art. 66. The nobles to be raised to the class of the assembly, shall enjoy an annual income of 20,000 dollars at least, or shall have done great and important services in the civil or military line. They cannot be deprived of the exercise of their functions but in virtue of a sentence given by the competent tribunals, and in legal form.

Art. 67. The deputies from the provinces of Spain, and the adjacent isles, shall be named for these places at the rate of one deputy for 300.000 inhabitants. For this purpose the provinces shall be divided into districts of election, which shall have the necessary population to entitle them to the election of a deputy.

Art. 69. The assemblies for election cannot be held but by virtue of a royal order of convention, in which shall be expressed the object and place of their meeting, and the time of opening and closing the assembly.

Art. 71. The deputies from the 30 principal cities of the kingdom, shall be named by the body of magistrates of each of them.

Art. 73. The 15 merchants or traders, shall be elected from the members of the chambers of commerce, and from those in the best credit and richest of the kingdom; and they shall be comprehended in a list of 15 individuals, formed by each of the tribunals and chambers of commerce.

The tribunal and chamber of commerce shall unite in every city, in order to form in company their list of presentation.

Art. 74. The deputies from the universities shall be appointed by the king from those comprehended in a list, 1st. of 15 candidates presented by the royal council—and 2d, of 7 candidates presented by each of the universities of the kingdom.

Art. 76. The assembly or cortes, shall be convened by the king. They cannot be deferred, prorogued or dissolved but by his order.

Art. 77. The president of the assembly shall propose by a plurality of votes.

Art. 80. The sessions of the assembly shall not be public, and its resolves shall be made verbally, or by scrutiny from a plurality of votes.

Art. 81. The *opinions and resolves* of the assembly shall not be divulged or printed. Every publication made by means of printing or edict, made by the assembly of the cortes or by any of its individual members, shall be considered as an act of rebellion.

Art. 82. A law shall determine every three years, the quota of rents and annual expenses of the state—and this law shall be presented by the orators of the council of state for the deliberation and approbation of the assembly.

The variations which shall be made in the civil and penal code, in the system of imposts, or the system of coins, shall be pretended in the same manner, for the deliberation and approbation of the assembly.

CHAP. 11.

Of the Judicial order.

Art. 98. Justice shall be administered in the name of the king, by tribunals which he himself shall establish.

Art 99. The king shall appoint all the judges.

Art. 100. No judge shall be deprived of his office but by the approbation of the king

CHAP. 12.

Of the Administration of the Revenue.

Art. 117. The system of contributions shall be equal throughout the kingdom.

Art. 118. All the privileges which actually exist, given to companies or individuals, are suppressed.

Art. 119. The national treasury shall be distinct from the treasury of the crown.

Art. 121. The king shall appoint the national treasurer.

Art. 123. The appointment to all the offices shall belong to the king, or to the authorities to whom it is confined by the laws and regulations.

CHAP 13.

General Dispositions.

Art. 124. There shall be an alliance offensive and defensive perpetually, as well by sea as by land, between France and Spain. A special treaty shall determine the proportion which each power shall contribute in case of war, by sea or land

Art. 133. *The torture is abolished.*

Art. 134. If the government should have notice that any conspiracy is forming against the state, the minister of police shall give an order of arrest and imprisonment against the individuals as authors or accomplices.

The whole consists of 146 articles, and is dated in Bayonne, July 6, 1808, signed by Joseph, countersigned by the secretary of state, Mariano Luis de Urquijo, and afterwards signed by the junta assembled for this purpose, consisting of ninety-one members.

The cortes consists of 172 members—their approbation of the laws is given by a plurality of votes. Of this assembly, only 72 deputies are chosen by the people, the remainder being appointed by the king, or officers immediately under his direction.

THE CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1808.

The Eastern Mail had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

MESSRS J. W. WINN & Co.

Gentlemen,

IT will be recollected by the citizens of this Territory, and of Adams county in particular, that on the fourth Monday in July last, (being the day of election) a hand-bill was circulated, containing amongst other things, copies of two letters addressed by me to my friends in Virginia; the one to Col. Thomas M. Randolph, and the other to John W. Eppes, Esq both sons-in-law to the President of the U. States. and the latter gentleman a member of Congress from that state. I was astonished at finding copies of my letters thus exposed, & on enquiry, found, that gov. Williams had procured their publication and circulation, and had said, that they were forwarded to him from the city of Washington, in consequence of which I immediately wrote to those two gentlemen on the subject; an answer to the one to Col. Randolph, I herewith submit, which I received on Friday the 21st inst. I have not as yet received an answer to the one addressed to Mr. Eppes, when I do I will give it publicity. I have thought proper to lay the subject before the public, together with the correspondence between the governor and myself relative thereto, since I received colonel Randolph's answer: and I am convinced, when the situation of the post office establishment at this place is taken into consideration, every reflecting mind must be satisfied of the manner in which copies of the letters in question were obtained.

I am your most obedient,

JAS. W. BRAMHAM.

Town of Washington, 25th Oct. 1808.

Town of Washington, Mississippi Territory, Aug. 5, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

I wrote you two letters last winter; they were designed to facilitate the views of our delegate, and give you the outlines of what I thought to be our political sufferings and privations; lately, however, I have to my astonishment discovered, they were applied to a different purpose; a copy of one of them has been procured by the governor, and given to the federalists of this country, and a few days past was published here in a hand bill, one of which I enclose you, (it being on the day of the election) I suppose as an electioneering *trick*, in order to defeat the republican ticket for the county of Adams. *I am not unwilling those letters should come to public view, because they contain solemn facts which cannot be controverted*; but I am sorry that you should deliver over the letter to the friends of Governor Williams as it is said by them, for the purpose of enquiring into the truth of its contents; it implied strongly your doubt of my veracity; in that light it might operate against me here. I would therefore thank you to state explicitly the causes which induced you to dispose of it in the manner which it is said you have. In the interim,

I am your friend & humble serv.

JAS. W. BRAMHAM.

Col. Thomas M. Randolph, Edge-Hill, Virginia.

Monticello, Virginia, Sept. 14, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Your favor of the 5th ult. came to my hands in a month from its date. I thank you for your hesitation in what was told you of my having given your letter of January 27th, 1808, into the hands of some person connected with your political opponents in the [illegible]. to be made use of on their side, in the late election contests. The printed copy you inclosed me, is indeed an exact copy of your favor of January 27th, but most certainly that copy was never obtained from me, nor has your letter to my knowledge, ever been seen by another person than myself. I found it immediately on receiving your last, in my letter bundle, where I had placed it, and from which it could not have been taken for the purpose. A copy procured in a very different way I suspect has been used, as I have been at home myself constantly since I received it, and no person in the least connected with the territory, or even acquainted with its affairs, has been at the house to my knowledge, nor in such case could it have been obtained, as it lay in a considerable bundle of letters, in a locked bureau: I cannot with the utmost exertion of my powers of recollection call to mind, my ever having shewn the letter in question, or even read a passage of it to another; although I should have deemed it perfectly innocent to have read the parts manifestly not meant as secret and confidential, to such of my friends as might have taken interest in the information they give.

You having added a P. S. on the third page relative to general Moreau, has been the cause of the *back* of your letter being preserved, and there are strong marks of its having been opened before I received it. The seal was a common bright red wafer, around the whole edge of which appears at present a glutinous substance of a different and much darker shade of red approaching to Spanish brown. Your last has the bright red wafer, without brown margin, which on the other is so manifest, and which must have been applied to the paper at a different time from the wafer, as in passing the finger over, you do not perceive the elevation on the paper, which that always causes, until it has crossed the margin described. The date of your letter is the 27th, the post mark the 30th of January, leaving an interval of three days, between your seal, and the mail,

for the operation suspected. The fact of two letters of the same date, to two gentlemen one hundred and twenty miles apart, having been copied at the same time, or near it, corroborates my suspicion that it was done in the territory, where alone the motive to such an action existed. [Here follows a sketch of political information of some length, which, as it is not connected with the present subject, is deemed unnecessary to detail.] I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you often; and having now obtained some leisure, from the drudgeries of husbandry, shall have it in my power to communicate what I may consider worth your notice, out of what comes to my knowledge.

Most respectfully and sincerely yours.

TH: M. RANDOLPH.

James W. Bramham, Esquire,
Attorney at Law,
Washington, Mississippi Territory.

Washington, Saturday Morning, October, 22d, 1808.

SIR,

Recent occurrences have rendered it indispensibly necessary, that you should state to me, how, and from whom, you obtained copies of certain letters of mine addressed to Thomas M. Randolph, and John W. Eppes, Esquires, which were published here last summer in hand-bills, and circulated on the day of the election for representatives of Adams County.

I hope as the subject materially interests me, that you will be prompt in your reply to this note.

I am your most obet.

JAS. W. BRAMHAM.

His Excellency Governor Williams.

Washington, 22d October, 1808.

SIR,

Your note of this morning, I have received. I have no objection to a personal interview with you, relative to its object, at any time and place which will suit your convenience.

I am yours,

(Signed) ROBERT WILLIAMS.

James M. Bramham, Esq.

Washington, October 22, 1808.

SIR,

I received your note of this morning, in answer to mine of the same date. I should have no objection to a personal interview on any other subject than the one alluded to in my note—but it is of such a nature that the result of a mere conversation would not be satisfactory. And surely you have no objection to reduce it to writing, when it will tend to facilitate a view which I have, in detecting the perfidy of some of my clandestine enemies. I hope you will not hesitate in gratifying me on this subject.

I am yours &c.

JAS. W. BRAMHAM.

His Excellency Governor Williams.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 22, 1808.

SIR,

I have received your second note of this date—I shall not be indisposed to state any information I may give you, relative to the object of your enquiry, on a personal interview, in writing.

I am yours,

(Signed) ROBERT WILLIAMS.

James M. Bramham, Esq.

Sunday Evening, Oct. 23, 1808.
5 o'clock.

SIR,

Your note of last evening was handed to me this moment by your private secretary, Capt. Neal. A visit to the country for the last twenty-four hours, has probably been the cause of my not receiving it earlier. In reply I have only to observe, that nothing short of an unequivocal statement in writing will answer my purpose in the present enquiry. And that what you could state in writing on a personal interview, you cannot hesitate with propriety to communicate in the same manner without that interview. The bearer hereof will wait for your reply to this note.

I am, &c.

JAS. W. BRAMHAM.

His Excel. Gov. Williams.

Sunday Night, Oct. 23, '08.

SIR,

The reason I did not answer your third note, by the messenger is, that it was handed to me in company, and the bearer departed before I knew its contents or who from.

The indisposition you discover to the course pointed out in my two former notes, in answer to yours, and the peremptory style of your last note, create no disposition or obligation on my part to comply with your request.

You are therefore informed, that I do not consider myself bound to give the information required, only at discretion, and by knowing the proposed and specific objects, nor am I disposed to give such as can, only tend to expose the carelessness, want of caution, or misplaced and innocent confidence of ourselves or friends, thereby leading to disagreeable results, without producing any good. I trust the above hints will *preclude* any further and similar applications on this subject.

I am respectfully,

(Signed) ROBERT WILLIAMS.

James M. Bramham, Esquire.

P. S. You mention in one of your notes, the object you have in view is to detect the perfidy of some of your clandestine enemies. In this I shall always be disposed to aid you or any other gentleman, but that might not be the case in the present instance.

R. W.

Washington, Monday Evening. 24th October, 1808.

SIR,

Parke Walton, Esquire, handed to me your note of last evening, early this morning. Be assured sir, that the requisition which I made in my first letter to you of Saturday morning, (through your private secretary, Capt. Neal) and which I have insisted upon throughout this correspondence, I did not consider as a favor but as an independent right, and that when you refuse to give the information sought, you take upon yourself the resulting consequences. This subject and the several notes which have passed touching it, were not the offspring of political or party motives, notwithstanding the light in which you view them, or the manner in which they may terminate, and that it is not important to me at this particular crisis, what your disposition in relation thereto may be, because I can resort to documents in my possession, to establish to the world the fact which I expected you would have been candid enough to admit, and indeed more than it is probable you would have been disposed to acknowledge; and which may peradventure lead to an unpleasant result. The "above hints" will perhaps dictate to you the propriety of pursuing a different course than the one which it seems you have determined on, of which this is not designed to preclude you.

I am, &c.

JAS. W. BRAMHAM.

P. S. If you feel inclined to reply to this letter, it must be done by 12 o'clock, or the correspondence will be considered as at en end.

J. W. B.

His Excellency Gov. Williams.

MESSRS. J. W. WINN & Co.

Gentlemen,

If having been pretty currently circulated among a certain party within a few days past, that a publication was to be made in the newspapers relative to some letters written by Mr. Bramham, containing the most infamous falsehoods on the Governor of this Territory, and vilest slander on some of its officers. This report deriving credit from an application, and the mode thereof, by the said Bramham to me, relative to the publication of said letters, induces the following remarks, which I request that you will give a place after any such statement which may be offered you for publication.—Copies of those letters I received from the hands of a gentleman of the first respectability and standing in this Territory. I shewed, read, and made their contents known to several gentlemen equally respectable, though in private and casual conversations, for the purpose of exposing the falsities and misrepresentations of the party here, (which it seemed this young man, author of them, had been made the instrument of doing, having but lately arrived in the country, being a republican and having acquaintances of high standing in the states of similar political denomination.) These letters were afterwards published—not by me. After which Mr. Bramham and myself conversed freely on the subject of them. The particulars of which it does not become me to relate, except that he acknowledged he had been deceived and misinformed by this party in opposition to the administration.

Here the thing rested till within a few days, when Mr Bramham commenced an enquiry of me respecting those letters, in a manner and stile to which I was not disposed to yield a compliance; still giving him assurances of my disposition to gratify him on a personal interview, and after, in writing, should he require it, which my notes in answer will shew, if he will give them publicity. I relate their substance from recollection, and disposition, only not having kept copies, being in the bustle of business and company when I received and answered them, except the last which I did not condescend to answer at all.

From this and such statements as Mr. Bramham must be bound to make, if any, it will be seen, that nothing was more easy than for him to have obtained in the most complete manner, the information he sought. But no—this seems not to have been the object. An attack the most infamous was necessary to subserve the party, and knowing my silence and disregard to the unceasing attempts of the kind heretofore, they have no apprehensions now; and in his they would have been still gratified were it not that I understand they mean to include the official character and integrity of my young friend and connexion the post master at this place, who is now in North Carolina, and whom they dare not thus assail was he present.—That Mr. Bramham should have written those letters, as he states, at the request, of course knowledge, of his party, kept copies, shewed, and conversed about them; and then make the fuss he has, and avoid the information which a respectable and specific application as to the object would have afforded him, can only be equalled, and now is explained by the perfidy of the present attempt. Of such a babbling disposition are the most of those office-hunters and political Jackals, that they can keep nothing secret. Those letters and their contents, together with many others of the like kind, were well known here long before these copies fell into my hand.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Washington, Oct. 26, 1808.

WARRANTS,

ON the Treasury of the Mississippi Territory, For Sale by

A. & T. TERRELL.

Natchez, Oct. 26, 1808.

NOTICE.

WANTED to hire for the term of one or more years, a Negro Boy who, understands taking care of horses, &c.—None need apply but such as can come well recommended. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Natchez, Sept. 28, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against crediting my wife Rebeckah Caston on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, from and after this date.

Seth Caston.

September 25, 1808 — 3t

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Partnership of COCHRAN & MURDOCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to ROBERT COCHRAN, and all persons having demands against them are to be paid by him he being authorised to settle the business of every kind of the concern.

Robert Cochran,
John Murdock.

October 7th, 1808. — 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Account or Note, are requested to make an immediate settlement. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, must expect to find their Accounts or Notes in the hands of an attorney.

William M. Byrne.

Natchez, 26th October, 1808. — 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons in arrear to the Messenger Office who reside in Adams county, are hereby informed, that their accounts are placed in the hands of Samuel Brooks Esq. for collection or settlement. Those who have any demands against the establishment will please present them without delay to the undersigned.

J. SHAW,
T. TERRELL.

Oct. 26th.

Ninety Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 21st. inst. a Negro Fellow called JACK about forty years of age, between five and six feet high—slender make, has a scar on one cheek, speaks slow and thick, has swelled ancles from the rheumatism, which causes a hobling walk. Had on when he went off, a brown round-about jacket, blue cloth overalls and a good wool hat. He no doubt will change his dress, as he has taken different articles of wearing apparel. He has two horses one a bright bay carriage Horse nine year old fifteen & a half hands high, a small star in his forehead, large nostrils, no brand, some saddle marks; the other a dark Brown Horse, branded I. D. on the Mounting shulder, 15 hands high.

From circumstances I suppose he has gone off with a white man, called John Walker a weaver, about five feet ten inches high, stout made, fair complexion, light strait hair, the forepart of his head, grey eyes, about 36 years of age; had on a home-spun long-coat—he speaks slow and has the Scotch accent. Whoever will apprehend and secure him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive 50 dollars reward—and for securing the above negro and horses so that I may get them again, forty dollars and all reasonable expenses or ten dollars for each Horse.—It is probable they will attempt returning to Kentucky, as the negro came from there.

C. SUGG.

Natchez, Oct 24, 1808 — tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Jefferson County, to receive, examine and report claims against the estate of Athel Oneal, deceased, will continue to receive such claims, at the House of Asa Searcy, in the town of Greenville, until the fourth Monday of the present month.

DAVID SNODGRASS
ASA SEARCY.
JOSHUA DOWNS.
} *Commis'ners*

October 12. — td

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by Thomas Hinds, collector of general tax for the county of Jefferson, for the year 1807, will be sold to the highest bidder at the court house of said county, in the town of Greenville, on the 18th day of March 1809, so much of the several following tracts of land lying in the said county, as will satisfy and pay the several sums of money to them annexed, due from the owners of said lands, for the taxes for the aforesaid year 1807, with the costs and charges thereon: The owners of said lands being non residents of the Mississippi territory.

		Taxes.
Jacob Coppersmith	800 *acres*	20 *dollars.*
Samuel Flowers	900 *do.*	18 *do.*

Daniel Beasley,
Sheriff of Jefferson county.

August 9. — tmxt

To all whom it may Concern.

TAKE notice that I shall apply to our County Court to be holden for the County of Washington. (M. T.) on the first Monday in January next, ensuing, for an allowance of my account against the estate of *John Linder, Sen.* deceased, who was the executor of *John Linder, Jun.* deceased. Given under my hand this first day of September, 1808.

John Mills,
Executor of John Linder sen. deceased, who was the executor of John Linder, jun. deceased

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Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of Thomas Weil, near Greenville, (M. T.) on the first of August last, a SORREL MARE, about 14 hands high, four years old, no brands recollected. Any person delivering said mare to the subscriber near Greenville, or give such information that he may get her, shall receive the above reward

Jacob S. Anderson.

September 21. — tf.

☞ *Advertisements, &c. omitted for want of room, shall appear in a conspicuous place in our next.*

From the Baltimore North American.

ELEGIAC LINES,

ON

WILLIAM E. GARDINER, Printer,

Who died in Baltimore, on the 2d of July, 1808, in the 21st year of his age.

With deep ton'd notes, melodious Nine, inspire
My grief frought heart, to sing in strain sincere;
To chaunt on gratitude's melodious lyre,
The brother, friend, associate, most dear.

But ah! not all the spirit of the Nine,
Not all the fire Pieria can bestow,
Can add one feeling to this heart of mine,
Already fill'd with complicated woe.

At home, 'mong friends and enemies to die,
May yield a ray to lighten Death's dark hour;
The genial tear that moistens Friendship's eye,
May serve to mitigate the monster's power;

But think how painful is the *stranger's* fate,
Whose languid eyes behold no kindred near,
Who might the sorrows of his soul abate,
And close his eye lids with the heart-felt tear.

Such, hapless WILLIAM! was thy destiny,
And such the portion Heaven must needs bestow;
Who pleased so soon to set thy spirit free
From toil, from strife, from mis'ry here below.

Scarce had thy sun commence'd its early race,
Scarce had its rays with brightness gan to beam,
Scarce had health's roseat hues bedeck'd thy face,
Scarce hadst thou tasted the Castalian stream,

Ere Death's relentless darts at thee were hurl'd,
And his cold arms encircled thee around;
Ere whispering angels call'd thee to that world,
Where joys unfading by the good are found,

Yet shall fond Mem'ry dwell upon thy worth,
The tear shall yet distil upon thy urn;
And the green willow, as it shades thy earth,
Shall droop its head, and seem for thee to mourn.

Enshrin'd within the bosom of thy friends,
Thy name shall live, till Love itself shall die;
They o'er thy silent tomb shall lowly bend,
And pay the tribute of a heart born sigh.

J. B. C.

Marietta, August 1808.

THE HUMORIST.

We commonly say, second thoughts are best: and young women who pretend to be averse to marriage, desire not to be taken at their words. Jack, one day, asked his sweetheart if she would have him: no John, said she, but you may have me if you will.

MISCELLANY.

HENRY AND HENRIETTA.

A MORAL TALE.

The farther we remove from great cities, the nearer, generally speaking, do we approach to those scenes of guiltless happiness which are at once the fruit and the reward of genuine love—that love, which, implanted by Heaven and cherished by virtue, forms to susceptible minds a paradise, if a paradise there be on earth. In such peaceful retreats—to the eternal disgrace of dissipated grandeur—the heroic principles of honor are alone considered as the glory of man, while those of virtuous sensibility form the basis of every thing that is held amiable in woman.

Hapless Henry! hapless Henrietta! why, born and educated as ye both were, in the bosom of truth and innocence—why, alas! were ye destined to prove to an abandoned world, that it is not here, but hereafter, that truth and innocence are to look for either favor or protection?

In the story of this unfortunate pair, a story which is already too well known—there are few incidents; but every incident seems, in some sense, to convey with it a moral; and few as they are they shall be related with fidelity.

Henry was a young and accomplished officer, in a marching regiment. To make up the complement of his corps, it was his lot also to be stationed in a town little distant from the abode of Henrietta, the only daughter of a gentleman of the first consequence in the county of ———.

It was at a private ball they first met; and if ever love at first sight, could be justified by the laws either of pruderv or prudence, it seems to be in the case of Henry and Henrietta. Formed, as it were, by nature, for each other, their eyes no sooner met than whole volumes of love were mutually, but insensibly expressed by them. The little God had instantaneously transfixed both their bosoms with one of his most resistless arrows; and well might they each have said; as Romeo did in a similar situation.

"I look'd, and gaz'd, and never missed my heart,
"It sled so pleasingly away."

Like Romeo, alas! they were also doomed to experience that

"Fathers have flinty hearts."

Henrietta—who had long been denied the sweets of maternal tenderness and indulgence, lived under the roof of a father who loved her extremely. Frequently in the hours of good humored fondness, would he call her his angel—his goddess—but in fact, the idols he cordially worshiped, were his guineas, his acres, and the genealogical table of a family as old as that of the famed Cadwallader.

Avarice and pride!—What a coalition of passion in the breast of a parent, who seemed no longer to know any real felicity but in the sordid or self-consequential gratification of them!

They were indeed an insuperable bar to the hopes of our lovers; for Henry had little to boast on the score of pedigree, and still less on that of fortune. Henrietta was no stranger to these circumstances; and they served only to increase her tenderness for Henry; though at the same time she was aware, that with her father's consent, she never should have the happiness to call him husband.

In the mean time, Henry was a daily visitor of the old gentleman, with whom he so highly ingratiated himself, that he could have obtained from him almost any gift, but the one one for which his soul panted—the gift of his daughter—In this gift a supposed contamination of the blood of an ancient Britain would have been included; and too well did our lover know that should he dare to utter to him a single syllable on the subject of a matrimonial connection, he would never more be permitted to enjoy even a sight of his adored Henrietta.

Many weeks however, were not suffered to elapse before the feelings of both Henry and Henrietta were put to a cruel test, in consequence of the arrival of an express, commanding the young officer immediately to join his regiment, in order to embark for Jamaica, to relieve the troops which had been some years stationed there.

Jamaica! Fatal was the sound when it reached the ears of Henrietta, and awfully omenous was it to the fond, the darling youth of her innocent affections.

What was to be done? Henrietta could not live but in the presence of her Henry; and the idea of leaving her behind him was worse than ten thousand deaths to the enamored hero. Circumstanced as they were, from the base, or at least the absurd and worldly prejudices of a parent, whose breast had long been insensible to all the soft emotions that flow from love, they consulted their hearts, and determined to follow love's dictates; that is, plainly to express it, to elope, and seek for happiness in each other, even at earth's utmost verge, should fate conduct them thither.

On the eve of her departure, Henrietta wrote a letter to her father, conjuring him, in the most endearing terms of filial duty and tenderness, not to reproach her for an action, which, as being unavoidable, she trusted, was in itself blameless; an action which would be injurious to herself, no farther than it might alarm a rigid but affectionate parent, for the safety of a beloved child; on which subject, however, he might rest perfectly easy, since, having committed herself to the protection of a man of virtue, her own virtue, as hitherto, would, and should, remain inviolate.

By some means, an anonymous copy of this letter found its way into the London papers; and so elegantly, yet mysteriously was it worded, that in every polite circle it became the topic of admiration, conjecture and enquiry.

The event to which it alluded, happened near the close of the year 1790; and by some readers it may be recollected that about this period a number of advertisements appeared in the daily prints, soliciting the return of a certain fair fugitive, and urging her again to take shelter under the wings of a father, who was distracted from the loss of her, and who should not descend to the grave in peace, till he had once more beheld his child, and had it in his power to gratify her utmost wish, by uniting her, with a parental benediction, to the man of her affections.

Would to Heaven that he had thus expressed himself sooner! Long had he known, or at least blind must he have been, had he not perceived that mutual passion of Henry and Henrietta was unaccountable as it was unbounded; and now was it reserved for him to feel—bitterly to feel—that in obstructing their happiness, he had literally undermined his own.

His advertisements, like many other notices of the kind appeared too late; already were our lovers safely landed at the place of destination, (where Hymen finally sealed their vows) before the wretched father, sensible of his folly, endeavoured to terminate the memory of an irreparable misfortune, by terminating the daily repetition of it.

Wretched father, has it been said. Alas! amiable Henrietta, ere long shall we find, that even thou (spotless as was thy soul, spotless as was the soul of thy husband) wert born also to be wretched; and that barely capable of evading the wiles of guilt, but for thy own native virtues, thou couldst hardly, even in thy own person, obtain an asylum on earth for innocence.

In all countries, honor is considered as the peculiar characteristic of a soldier; but when shall we have such a definition of the word, as to be able to ascertain, with any kind of precision in what honor, military honor, however, consists? The colonel, under whom Henry served, was universally pronounced a man of the strictest honor; and yet, it was universally acknowledged also, that in his transactions with the ladies, there could not exist a man more unprincipled. Not for the world would he injure one of his own sex, provided he interfered not with his pleasures; but a woman—a helpless, beautiful woman—he scrupled not uniformly to consider as his lawful prey.

Hardly had the artless Henrietta arrived, when, viewing her with the eyes of a lascivious voluptuary, the dæmon of mischief pointed her out to him as a precious object of destruction. Who so polite to her, so attentive to her husband, as the gallant colonel! Henrietta thought him a jewel of a man, and Henry, as unsuspicious as herself, actually considered him as a father.

Soon, however, the presence of Henry became offensive to the colonel: and soon also did Henrietta begin to perceive, with a woman's eye, that in his constant assiduities to her, there was something more than friendship, especially as in the whole of his behaviour to her husband, he was now as cool and reserved, as at first he had been warm, open and generous.

As yet he dared not plainly reveal to her the intentions which continued every day more and more to agitate his guilty breast; but at length, borne away by passion, which having nothing in view but its own gratification, set reason and virtue at defiance: he scrupled not to use every seductive persuasion, every unmanly stratagem, that might tend to inveigle her into his polluted arms.

In the conduct of Henrietta, at this crisis, there was a display of conjugal attachment, and what is more of conjugal magnanimity, which, unfashionable as it may appear in these days of vicious dissipation and refinement—would have redounded to the glory of the most untainted matron of ancient Rome, which it was Rome's boast that she was virtuous.

Over all the insidious manœuvres of the undoer of her peace, she nobly triumphed; and the colonel, mortified at the idea of being thus spurned at, baffled and defied—defied too by a woman—soon contrived to level the whole fury of a heart fraught with disappointment and revenge, at the luckless Henry, to whom, nevertheless he bore no enmity, farther than as he appeared to be the only impediment to the completion of his wishes.

By accident, one day, the unhappy youth in anxiously searching for a few simples, which the indisposed state of Henrietta, had for some time seemed to render necessary for her, unwarily transgressed the boundaries alloted for the garrison. This offence, if offence it could be called, was judged by the colonel to be of sufficient pretext: for ordering him to prison; and there, from the vile stench and dampness of the place, he was seized with a fever, which communicating its baneful effects to Henrietta, whom no force could tear one minute from the loved partner of her bosom, threatened soon to put a period to the miserable existence of both.

(To be Continued.)

NOTICE.

HAVING been informed that there are some reports in circulation calculated to injure my reputation and standing in society, I take this method, till one more effectual can be adopted, to caution the authors and propagators of said reports against giving further vent to ther malignity, as I am determined they shall have an opportunity of substantiating their allegations in a court of law. And at the same time pronounce said reports to be *base and malicious falsehoods*, and defy an investigation of my character and conduct.

Wm. T. Henderson.

Washington, 14, 1808. 3

MR. LANCELLE

HAVING understood that a Mr. MOREAU, a man lately employed by him as an interpreter, has reported in the country, that he was in partnership with him, takes this method of informing the public, that he never was, and that there never existed an intention on his part to do so; that the said Moreau once hinted something of the kind to him, but that he peremptorily refused.

Mr. Lancelle takes the liberty also, of informing the public, and particularly those who have patronised him, that there will be a Ball on every Wednesday and Friday, to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. and end at 6 do.—He solicits the attendance of parents and guardians of scholars.

From his assiduity and unremitted attention to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Natchez, October 19, 1808.

TRAVELLERS' HALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick and White Frame Buildings, First South, between Front and Second Streets, NATCHEZ, where being abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of Travellers, he hopes from the style in which his house is kept, and by his unremitted exertions to please, to merit and receive a portion of Public Patronage.

Thomas M. Winn.

Natchez, August 14. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the territory between this and the 25th of November next, earnestly requests all those who have any claims, dues or demands against him, to present them for settlement.—He also wishes those who are indebted to him, to avail themselves of this notice, being determined (should they fail doing so) to put their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

William T. Henderson.

Washington, October 12, 1808. 1d

Wanted for immediate employment,

ON a Farm three miles from the City, a few YOUNG NEGROES, as Cotton Pickers—Liberal wages will be given.—Enquire at the Office of the Chronicle.

October 11. tf

Wanted to Hire,

SIX or eight Negroes—For further information enquire of the Printers hereof.

September 28, 1808.